





## Papal Message on Poverty Emerges Clearer in Brazil

(Continued from Page 1)

In his speeches, visits among the poor and meetings with top government officials, the pope seems intent on allaying doubts about his support of those who fight for human and political rights. "A society that is not socially just and does not intend to be, puts its own future in danger," he said during his tour of the slums. He admonished the church to "serve the cause of justice" by using its voice "to summon consciences, guard people and their liberty, and demand the necessary remedies."

## Giscard Bids New Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

community and within the Atlantic alliance.

"Both of us share the conviction that we cannot ignore the military potential which has developed in Eastern Europe and that we must work together to establish a balance," he said.

East-West relations were at the center of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's first private meeting today with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who reported on the outcome of his Kremlin talks last week.

"The president and the chancellor studied with interest the Soviet proposals," the French presidential spokesman, Jacques Biot, said in a reference to Moscow's offer to talk with the United States on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

The Soviet readiness to begin talks even before the U.S. Senate ratifies the SALT-2 treaty and without demanding that NATO first suspend its arms modernization program was also discussed in detail at an hour-long meeting between the two countries' foreign ministers today.

The West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, had already briefed his French counterpart, Jean Francois-Poncet, on the Moscow talks in Paris last Wednesday.

The ministers also discussed Middle East developments in the light of last month's EEC statement calling for the Palestine Liberation Organization to be associated with talks to reach a global peace settlement in the region, a Foreign Ministry statement said.

French officials noted the symbolic presence of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's wife, Anne-Aymone, whose father, the Duke of Brantes, died in a Nazi concentration camp after leading French resistance to the wartime German occupation of France.

The French president had his first encounter with the German public today, walking into a crowd of about 1,000 well-wishers in Bonn's central market square to shake hands and exchange a few words in German.

The presidential couple was to set off tomorrow on a tour of four medium-sized German towns where Mr. Giscard d'Estaing hopes to learn first hand the preoccupations of ordinary West Germans.

Another indication of his strong personal ties with Mr. Schmidt emerged today when French officials revealed that they would hold all their talks this week in French and German, English, which used to be their common language, has been abandoned.

### Spanish Official Next

BONN, July 7 (Reuters) — Spain's minister for European community relations, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, will be here Thursday for talks. West German diplomatic sources said today.

But the pontiff has made clear during his trip to Brazil that he feels the church should avoid party politics as it condemns injustice. "When, in the exercise of its proper mission, the church feels the duty to denounce, it adjusts to the exigencies of the Gospel and of the human being without serving the interests of economic or political systems nor the ideologies of conflict," he told the Latin American Episcopal Conference.

Although the same reasoning appeared in the 31 speeches that the pope gave in Mexico, he has developed his views more coherently and purposefully in Brazil. The change indicates progress in adapting his scholarly, deliberate manner to the needs of news media and political movements.

His major address in Puebla was a complex collage of thought that was difficult to grasp. Many listeners came away believing he attacked political activism by priests and liberation theology. In Brazil, he has insisted again that the church detach itself from political ideologies. But he has refrained from mentioning the role of priests, and has avoided language that could be seen as an attack against liberation theology.

The pope has made a strong case for the liberation forces, tempering his encouragement with warnings against violence, but pressing the cause as much by his manner as by his words. His 12-day mission began with a thinly veiled attack against the Brazilian regime at a gathering in Brasilia attended by the president and other top officials.

To many bishops and priests in Brazil, the pope's words and gestures reinforced their long, bitter clash with the regime and signaled Vatican backing of the fight for social justice across the continent. The pope has seemed more concerned about expressing solidarity with the conditions of the poor than about attacking leftist and rightist extremism.

Supporting the pope's message is a spiritual appeal more simply stated than some of his more formal statements. "Social justice is only true when based on the rights of the individual," he has said in Brazil, "and these rights will only be recognized if we recognize the transcendent dimension of man created in the image and likeness of God, called to be his son and the brother of other men, and destined for eternal life."

## Brezhnev Warning

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tional nuclear weapons in Europe.

Mr. Brezhnev is said to have warned Mr. Schmidt:

"I assure you with all certainty that if such American missiles are stationed, the Soviet Union will take necessary measures to restore the balance. I doubt very much whether you desire such a development."

Mr. Brezhnev is said to have indicated that a move to include Spain in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would violate the principle of nonexpansion of the East-West military alliances, and he said this would damage efforts to relax tensions.

He accused the European allies of neglecting to promote ratification of SALT-2 by the U.S. Senate, and accused some of them, including West Germany, of having forced through the December NATO decision against the will of weaker members.



A nun dozed on the ground with her hands gripping a retaining rope while she waited outside the cathedral Sunday in Salvador, Brazil, for the arrival of the pope, who turned up two hours late.

## Hua Denounces Vietnam In Talk With Thai Aides

PEKING, July 7 (AP) — Premier Hua Guofeng today reiterated China's firm support for Thailand's "just struggle against Vietnamese aggression" in a meeting with a delegation of the Thai National Assembly.

The Chinese news agency, meanwhile, accused Vietnam of increasing border provocations against China partly in an attempt to "get more Soviet military and economic aid to cope with their ever serious difficulties."

Mr. Hua met with a Thai delegation led by Marshal Kamol De-jathungkha, the Senate's first deputy speaker. The Chinese agency said that he denounced the recent invasion of Thailand by Vietnamese troops and expressed his appreciation of Thai efforts to safeguard independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

He also forecast good results from his planned meeting in Tokyo with the Thai premier, Prem Tinsulanond, when both attend memorial services for Masayoshi Ohira, the Japanese premier who died last month.

The Chinese agency said that Mr. Hua thanked China for its sympathy and concern and added that most countries in the world condemned the Vietnamese invasion of Thailand.

### Tanks for Hanoi Troops

BANGKOK, July 7 (Reuters) — Vietnamese-led forces in Cambodia have brought up tanks to help their advance on a base area near the Thai border used by guerrillas loyal to Pol Pot, leader of the ousted Khmer Rouge regime, diplomatic sources said today.

## Italy Broadcasts Hamper Aircraft

ROME, July 7 (AP) — Signals from private broadcast stations are severely hampering the operation of instrument landing systems in Italy's four major airports, military aviation officials reported today.

They said radio interference is so frequent that aircraft instruments are virtually useless at the major airports of Rome, Milan, Turin and Bologna.

The officials called for an immediate government ban on the use of certain radio frequencies by private radio stations.

The sources said that a major attack is building up. They said that the tanks were getting bogged down at times in countryside softened by monsoon rains, but that their main purpose appeared to serve as mobile artillery.

Elements of at least three regiments, totaling possibly 6,000 troops, have been moving for the last two weeks on the base area of Phnom Malai, which lies just south of the eastern Thai frontier town of Aranyaprathet.

But Thai military sources said that the present fighting between the two sides remained at a low level. The base area survived two heavy assaults last year.

The expected attack apparently would be part of a widespread Vietnamese-led military campaign that started shortly after a thrust into eastern Thailand two weeks ago, the sources said.

Elsewhere in Indochina, Laos condemned Thailand's decision to close the 750-mile border between the two countries and demanded that Bangkok respect an agreement last year to make the Mekong frontier a "river of peace and friendship."

The Thai decision, announced last weekend, to close the entire border for traffic and trade is likely to have a serious economic impact on landlocked Laos, for which it provides the main route for exports and imports.

Thailand says that the border closure followed an incident in which Thai patrol boats were fired on in the Mekong last month.

But Laotian Foreign Minister Phoum Sipaseutho alleged that it was part of a plan by Peking to use Thai rightist forces against Laos, the Vietnam news agency reported today.

### India Recognizes Regime

NEW DELHI, July 7 (AP) — India today announced that it has recognized and established diplomatic ties with the Vietnam-installed regime in Cambodia.

Foreign Affairs Minister P.V.N. Rao said that the government's stand on Cambodia was shared "by an overwhelming majority of political opinion in India."

India has close ties with Vietnam. The two countries have signed a number of commercial, technical and scientific agreements.

### Earlier Reports Criticized

## Shah's Temperature Falls; Aide Says He's Improving

CAIRO, July 7 (AP) — The temperature of the deposed shah of Iran is almost normal and he is alert and "improving nicely," his spokesman said today.

Robert Armao, the spokesman, said the 60-year-old shah's temperature had dropped to 99.5 degrees Fahrenheit. It had been reported as high as 104 degrees in recent days.

During a telephone interview, Mr. Armao also criticized a report published yesterday by the semi-official Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram that said that the shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, was in and out of a coma. "I don't know where they get their information, but it's all wrong," Mr. Armao said after spending what he called "quite a bit of time" with the shah last night.

[A more detailed description of the shah's condition was released by Dr. Michael DeBakey, the Houston heart specialist who operated on him last March. Speaking to United Press International reporters in Houston, DeBakey denied an Egyptian newspaper report that a surgical mistake he allegedly made during the operation to remove the shah's spleen resulted in an infection that nearly killed him.

"There was no mistake. The operation went very smoothly and normally and he recovered beautifully and went home about the 10th day afterward and went along very well until he developed this infection," Dr. DeBakey said.

[Dr. DeBakey said he is in daily contact with the shah's bedside doctors and that the former monarch is "getting along reasonably well." He attributed the subsequent infection to a decision by Egyptian doctors to resume the shah's chemotherapy treatments, which Dr. DeBakey said had "knocked down his immune process."

### Revised Appraisal

Al-Ahram today revised its appraisal, quoting sources at the Madi military hospital as saying the shah was "conscious, smiling to his doctors and has expressed a desire to eat."

Al-Ahram reported yesterday that the shah underwent emergency

surgery last Wednesday to stop hemorrhaging, that his weight had dropped to 110 pounds and that the specialists treating him were "anxious about his general infection or poisoning."

A source associated with the Al-Rifaie Mosque in Old Cairo said employees are "working day and night in a state of emergency" repairing the burial vault that for several years housed the body of the shah's father, Reza Shah, who died in exile in South Africa in 1944. The body was returned to Iran after World War II.

### Surgeon's Appraisal

A surgeon denied that the shah is in a coma or even in critical condition. He has suffered from lymph cancer for six years.

"If you have a very high fever, it's natural that you're sometimes unconscious, but it's not a coma," the doctor said.

He said the former monarch was "doing very well...fully alert, conscious, talking, smiling" after surgery Saturday in which an incision made last Monday was cleaned and dressed.

In that operation, the doctors inserted tubes to drain an abscess which developed in the shah's upper abdomen after the removal of his cancerous spleen last March. After the spleen was removed, the cancer was reported to have spread to his liver.

The shah was taken to Maadi, a military hospital outside Cairo, on June 27 with a high fever and congested breathing. He was reported at the time to have developed pneumonia as a result of chemotherapy he was receiving for cancer.

A bulletin issued Saturday by the hospital said the shah was "under medical control" in the intensive care unit.

## Both Sides Alter Tactics

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throughout the country" created by "imperialist forces of reaction."

The guerrilla movement, which has been plagued by rivalries, is reportedly becoming slightly more unified, particularly in the Kandahar sector, where the Islamic alliance is said by some sympathizers here to have begun coordinating intelligence information and attacks.

On June 22, the rebels attacked a teachers' college that had been turned into a barracks for Soviet-trained Afghan troops. Seventy of the troops were abducted by the rebels, according to reports reaching here. The reports alleged that because local authorities showed sympathy for the rebels, a force of 300 arrived from Kabul and conducted house-to-house searches in the city.

"No one seems to trust anyone," says a European businessman who has visited Afghanistan many times. "People talk of informers. Brothers are afraid of each other. Some are Khalajis, some are Parchamites," he said, mentioning the two feuding factions of the Moscow-backed leftist ruling group. "Some are Mujahaddin rebels and some are everything all at once. It is tense and spooky, and I was told that a passport now costs \$50,000."

### French Air Crash Kills 2

TOUL, France, July 7 (AP) — Two French Air Force Mirage 3-E fighters collided on a training flight over eastern France today, killing both pilots.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEF

### Police Say 55 Killed in Salvador Violence

SAN SALVADOR, July 7 (AP) — Fifty-five civilians died last night in El Salvador's political violence, 11 of them unidentified gunmen fire in a crowded coffee shop in the capital, police said yesterday. The other 44 persons were killed, the police spokesman said, in shootouts between government security forces and leftist guerrillas seeking to overthrow the ruling junta of two army colonels, civilians and set up a revolutionary regime.

New casualty figures released by the local Human Rights Commission estimate that 4,000 civilians have died since the beginning of the shootings, bombings and terrorist attacks involving the leftist squads of rightist gunmen and government security troops.

### Arab League Ministers Discuss Cairo Boy

AMMAN, Jordan, July 7 (AP) — Arab League ministers of state and foreign affairs today discussed ways of escalating the boycott that was approved after the signing of the American-sponsored Caid peace accords.

An Arab League spokesman said that the boycott was nothing he added: "The aim of the conference is to be sure of the extent to which it has been implemented and to escalate this boycott."

Ministers of the 21 member nations are meeting here to prepare for the Nov. 12 Arab summit conference in the Jordanian capital. At the 1978 Baghdad summit the Arab states suspended Egypt's Arab League, halted state-to-state aid and withdrew their aid from Cairo. But private investment in Egypt by the oil-rich Gulf remains high, and many Arab nations still have large diplomatic missions in the Egyptian capital.

### 95 Said to Die in Week of Clashes in Turkey

ANKARA, July 7 (Reuters) — At least 95 Turks died in sectarian clashes last week, the worst weekly toll in 18 months sources said today.

The main violence was in the northern town of Cizik, where 1 were killed in three days despite a military curfew. Most of the victims were Alevi (Shiite) Moslems, but the killings were motivated because most Alevi are leftists, the sources said. The victims are Sunni Moslems. The rest of last week's killings were sectarian clashes between leftists and rightists in Istanbul, Ankara, parts of the country.

### Thatcher Cuts Raises for Parliamentaries

LONDON, July 7 (Reuters) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher recommended pay increases for members of Parliament officials employed by the government, saying they had to set an example.

Amid shouts of protest in the House of Commons, Mrs. Thatcher said members of Parliament would get pay increases of 9.6 percent, on half the current annual rate of inflation of 21.9 percent. Senior officials would receive increases of 12.5 percent.

Mrs. Thatcher is committed to large cuts in public spending, hold down wages in the public sector is regarded as one of the problems facing her in the latter half of the year.

### Russians Seek Protection of Embassy in Tehran

MOSCOW, July 7 (Reuters) — The Soviet Embassy in Tehran called on Iranian authorities to take action to prevent a possible seizure of the mission, Tass reported.

Tass quoted an embassy statement released in Iran as saying: "Information to the effect that elements hostile to the Soviet Union are carrying out provocative actions against the Soviet Embassy in the Republic of Iran, even going as far as seizing it."

Embassy officials demanded that Iranian authorities "take all appropriate measures to exclude such an eventuality," Tass said.

## Carter, China's Hua Will Confer For First Time During Tokyo

PLAINS, Ga., July 7 (NYT) — President Carter will meet with Premier Hua Guofeng of China in Tokyo on Thursday, White House officials confirmed yesterday.

The meeting will be the first between the two leaders, although Mr. Carter met with China's senior deputy premier, Deng Xiaoping, last year in the United States. State Department officials said

topics of mutual interest include maritime relations, trade, work on a civil aviation accord that could open direct service between the nations, and the opening of additional lanes as well as other steps in the normalization of relations between Washington and Peking.

Mr. Carter's brief stay calls for him to attend a service for Masayoshi Ohira, former premier who died Wednesday afternoon at the U.S. Ambassador's residence in Tokyo.

### France Investigating Dead Defector's Case

LYONS, July 7 (Reuters) — French counterespionage agents have joined police investigating the death here of a former Czechoslovak fighter pilot, Edward Jasek, who defected to the West in 1976 from an air base in East Germany, informed sources said today.

Jasek, 41, was found dead at his home here on Friday. Police said a tube of sleeping pills was found next to the body. The sources said counterespionage agents were brought in after a preliminary medical examination showed that the former pilot had severe head wounds.

Chrysler has agreed to two XM-1 tanks in 1981 for testing and officials have about manufacturing the under license in Switzerland.

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**Conservation Progress Seen**

**S. Crude Oil Imports Fall 25 Percent in June**

By Robert Reinhold

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP) — U.S. imports of crude oil fell 25 percent during the month of June, according to the Energy Department, marking a very substantial drop in the use of foreign oil.

The department said that U.S. imports of crude oil fell from 4.5 million barrels a day in May to 3.4 million barrels a day in June. That is a very dramatic drop, it said.

Duncan's remarks were made during a generally optimistic assessment of the nation's energy situation on the television program "Answers" on Tuesday.

The oil industry has been a major force in the reversal of the decline in foreign oil use, the U.S. Energy Secretary said.

He said that the U.S. economy and security are today less dependent on an Arab oil embargo than a few years ago, because of the progress that has been made in conservation.

Mr. Duncan said that the U.S. economy is going to follow the market, he said. It is still essential to conserve gasoline through such methods as car pooling, he declared, and to seek alternative energy sources such as synthetic fuels, coal and solar power.

"I think the gasoline lines we experienced in May and June of 1979 might be called the Pearl Harbor of energy, because people began to say that we really have a problem," he said.

The energy secretary agreed that part of the reason for the drop in oil imports was the recession and rising prices. But he insisted that other factors were also at work — that insulation of homes was being increased, that automobiles were becoming more efficient and that the U.S. economy, more than most others, had succeeded in the "delinking" of energy consumption from the rate of growth.

He pointed out that, even though energy consumption in the United States decreased last year, the gross national product grew 2.3 percent.

Mr. Duncan's optimism may not be universal. Some oil experts doubt that the trends of the earlier part of the year will persist long enough to achieve an import level of 7 million barrels a day on the average.

Yet John Lichtblau, executive director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation, called the projection an "interesting one."

"It's pretty low, but in line with earlier estimates of 7.2 or 7.3 million barrels a day for the year," he said in a telephone interview.

Mr. Duncan made these other comments:

- He said that a coal gasification plant producing pipeline-quality gas at a competitive price could be operational by 1983.
- He defended a provision of the recently signed synthetic-fuels bill to add 100,000 barrels a day of crude oil to the strategic petroleum reserve.
- He said that the extent to which nuclear power is added to electric generation capacity should depend on how successful the alternatives are.



Border Patrol officer Hector Ochoa comforts Yolanda Hernandez, 20, who was one of 13 survivors in the group of illegal aliens from El Salvador left stranded in the Arizona desert.

**U.S. Ends Desert Search For Stranded Salvadoreans**

By Ted Thackrey Jr.

LOS ANGELES, July 7 (AP) — The search for survivors among the ill-fated party of illegal aliens who were stranded in the Arizona desert by smugglers ended yesterday.

Thirteen survivors and 13 bodies had been located by yesterday afternoon.

"And that's about all we're going to find," said Dale Muscogates, assistant chief of the Tucson office of the U.S. Border Patrol.

"That's 26 people accounted for, all of them from El Salvador, and we know from talking to them that there may have been 28 or 30 more. But we think they may have split off and crossed the border farther west."

He said the group evidently had some water when they first crossed the border, but "not enough for even a day out there. Whoever left them that way — he must have expected every one of them to die."

The search was resumed yesterday at daybreak, and 11 more bodies, plus three survivors, were discovered after a few hours.

There were nine men and four women among the survivors, but the searchers have not yet been able to develop full information concerning the ages and sexes of the dead.

"Right now, we can't really be sure just how many were in the party, because they don't seem to know themselves," said a Border Patrol agent.

They evidently had wandered about 30 miles through the national monument area north of the border. The national monument is off-limits to motorized vehicles and has become a common crossing spot for undocumented aliens and drug smugglers.

Mr. Muscogates said that most of the survivors carried El Salvador passports with Mexican visas, and when they have recovered, they will be returned to El Salvador — not to Mexico.

"We believe there is a specific organization operating in this area that specializes in smuggling Salvadoran aliens into the country," Mr. Muscogates said.

"Last November," Mr. Muscogates said, "we had only 30 aliens other than Mexican nationals caught in that area administered by the Tucson office. By December that had jumped to 100 and by March it was up to 250. It's on a downward now, only 108 in May, and about 60 in June."

**Canada Liberals Reaffirm Strong Centralist Policy**

By Henry Giniger

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 7 (AP) — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and his Liberal Party ended a convention here yesterday after setting a collision course with Canadian provinces over constitutional and energy policy.

A summer and autumn of conflict were in prospect as Mr. Trudeau and the party reaffirmed the doctrine of a strong central government able to override narrow provincial interests. Mr. Trudeau, who led the party back to power in February after a nine-month interlude with the Progressive Conservatives, was given a strong vote of confidence.

Asserting that time was running out, Mr. Trudeau served notice that he intended to move quickly, and without provincial agreement if necessary, to make good his pledge for a new constitution to replace the British North America Act that has served as the nation's charter since 1867. The prime minister said he wanted "to remove the dubious distinction of being the only independent country in the world that doesn't have the power to amend its own constitution."

September Deadline

Several provinces, notably Quebec, are opposed to this so-called patriation of the constitution until a new sharing of powers has been agreed to and a new amending formula established. Others are seeking concessions from Ottawa on greater provincial power in exchange for their agreement to transfer the constitution to Canada and include in it a new bill of rights.

Mr. Trudeau said that such efforts at bargaining were "distressing and distasteful" and indicated that if there was no progress on the question by September he would act without the provinces. The first test will come this week in Montreal when national and provincial ministers gather for the first of a series of meetings that will lead to a formal conference in September.

The second major conflict concerns the pricing and sharing of the country's oil and gas supplies, which are concentrated in the West, mainly in Alberta. In a few days Mr. Trudeau and Premier Peter Lougheed of Alberta are to meet to try to settle what has become one of Canada's most divisive political and economic issues.

**20 Hurt in Bull Run As Spain Fiesta Starts**

PAMPLONA, Spain, July 7 (Reuters) — Bulls thundered through the streets here today, injuring about 20 persons in the first bull running of the 1980 Feria de San Fermin.

**Marijuana Use Legal By Hospitals in N.Y.**

NEW YORK, July 7 (Reuters) — New York has become the 24th U.S. state to legalize the use of marijuana for medical purposes.

**Boy Dies of Injuries After Jet Seat Ejects**

WILLOW GROVE, Pa., July 7 (AP) — A 7-year-old boy died yesterday from injuries received Friday when he was ejected through the canopy of a Navy jet. The plane was on display in a July 4 show for an estimated 100,000 visitors at Willow Grove Naval Air Station.

**Bank Robbers Caught in Paris**

PARIS, July 7 (AP) — A young broker's employee and two accomplices stole 150 kilograms (330 lbs) of gold worth an estimated \$3.75 million from a Paris bank vault June 23, police said today.

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**To Minimize Ideological Disputes**

**Republicans Bar Public From Platform Meetings**

By Adam Clymer

DETROIT, July 7 (NYT) — The advance guard of the Republican Party moved into recession-bound Detroit yesterday for its national convention, cheered by a new poll showing a rise in the public's perception of the party's ability to deal with unemployment.

The survey, taken for the Republicans by Market Opinion Research in Detroit, showed that the public now views the two major parties almost equally in that regard. The percentage of voters who considered the Republicans best able to cope with unemployment had doubled in seven months.

As it prepared for a two-week festival to crown Ronald Reagan as its presidential nominee, the party also moved to minimize the attention paid to ideological disputes by closing all the platform drafting meetings to the public and the press.

With controversies already beginning to bubble about abortion and about whether to take the edge off the party's 40-year pledge of support for the proposed Equal Rights Amendment, Sen. John Tower of Texas, the platform committee chairman, said, "Obviously, it's better to keep your political disputes to yourselves."

After Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina, a conservative critic of compromise on the ERA and abortion, objected to the policy, the committee decided, at its first closed meeting, to take a vote at each future session on whether to open it.

Sen. Tower said that the decision to hold the sessions in public in 1976 had been a break with tradition, because drafting a platform "is, after all, a political strategy session." Open meetings also take longer, he said. The Democrats draft their platform in meetings open to the public.

The platform-drafting sessions are the main business of the meetings this week, although smaller disputes may arise in meetings of the rules and credentials committees, which become battlegrounds whenever the nomination is contested.

With Mr. Reagan now unopposed, those forums offer little excitement, although there may be disputes over the fate of more than 50 delegates pledged to Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, the independent candidate, who quit the Republican race in April.

The convention formally begins next Monday, with the nomination roll call on July 16. The answer to the only remaining item of suspense in the agenda, the choice of a vice presidential nominee, is not expected before July 17.

**Detour Struggles To End Strike by 23,000 Workers**

DETROIT, July 7 (NYT) — City officials were struggling to end a strike by nearly one-fourth of Detroit's 23,000 municipal employees as the vanguard of the more than 20,000 politicians, reporters and entrepreneurs involved in the 1980 Republican National Convention began gathering yesterday.

**New York Man Pleads Guilty in Abscam Probe**

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP) — A New York man pleaded guilty last week to a charge of conspiring to bribe a congressman and became the first person convicted in the FBI's undercover Abscam political corruption investigation.

**Soviet Visit to Belgrade**

BELGRADE, July 7 (AP) — A six-member delegation of the Supreme Soviet will visit Yugoslavia for a week beginning tomorrow at the invitation of the Yugoslav parliament, Tanjug reported yesterday. The delegation will see a number of top Yugoslav officials and tour the country.

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PITCHER UP — President Carter just misses snagging a line drive in one of his frequent softball games, this one in Plains, Ga. Mr. Carter was pitching against a team from the Washington press. The score was not divulged.

**Conservative Republicans Win: Kissinger Drops Visit**

By Martin Tolchin

DETROIT, July 7 (NYT) — Henry Kissinger, secretary of state under the last two Republican presidents, yesterday canceled a scheduled appearance today before the platform committee of the Republican National Convention, in the face of animosity on the part of conservative Republicans.

Mr. Kissinger, a protégé of former Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, has long been anathema to the conservative wing of the Republican Party, which regards him as a representative of the Eastern Republican establishment, traditionally the party's liberal wing.

The convention is controlled by the conservative supporters of Ronald Reagan, who is expected to receive the party's presidential nomination here next week. There is some sentiment here, however, that the party should reach out to all its segments to ensure victory in November.

Mr. Kissinger yesterday informed Sen. John Tower, R-Tex., the platform committee chairman, that he would not appear at the hearings to testify along with Dr. Arthur Burns, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Gov. William Milliken of Michigan, and former Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld.

Speech Delayed

"He is part of a past that we don't want to see resurrected," a conservative party aide said. "Conservatives have urged Mr. Kissinger to stay away from the national convention."

Mr. Kissinger could not be reached for comment. He remains scheduled to address the convention when it convenes next week, although his address has been delayed from the opening day until later in the week.

Former Kissinger associates involved at the convention have told him that the platform is basically meaningless, and have urged a convention speech that would not alienate the conservative wing of the party. They have urged him to omit references to détente.

Conservatives regard Mr. Kissinger as an internationalist who is soft on the Soviet Union. Some conservatives blame him for negotiating the original Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union and for supporting the Panama Canal treaty. Although he is probably the party's most renowned foreign policy expert, he was not among the dozens of foreign policy experts named to an advisory committee by Mr. Reagan.

**Detour Struggles To End Strike by 23,000 Workers**

DETROIT, July 7 (NYT) — City officials were struggling to end a strike by nearly one-fourth of Detroit's 23,000 municipal employees as the vanguard of the more than 20,000 politicians, reporters and entrepreneurs involved in the 1980 Republican National Convention began gathering yesterday.

**New York Man Pleads Guilty in Abscam Probe**

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP) — A New York man pleaded guilty last week to a charge of conspiring to bribe a congressman and became the first person convicted in the FBI's undercover Abscam political corruption investigation.

**Soviet Visit to Belgrade**

BELGRADE, July 7 (AP) — A six-member delegation of the Supreme Soviet will visit Yugoslavia for a week beginning tomorrow at the invitation of the Yugoslav parliament, Tanjug reported yesterday. The delegation will see a number of top Yugoslav officials and tour the country.

**Boy Dies of Injuries After Jet Seat Ejects**

WILLOW GROVE, Pa., July 7 (AP) — A 7-year-old boy died yesterday from injuries received Friday when he was ejected through the canopy of a Navy jet. The plane was on display in a July 4 show for an estimated 100,000 visitors at Willow Grove Naval Air Station.

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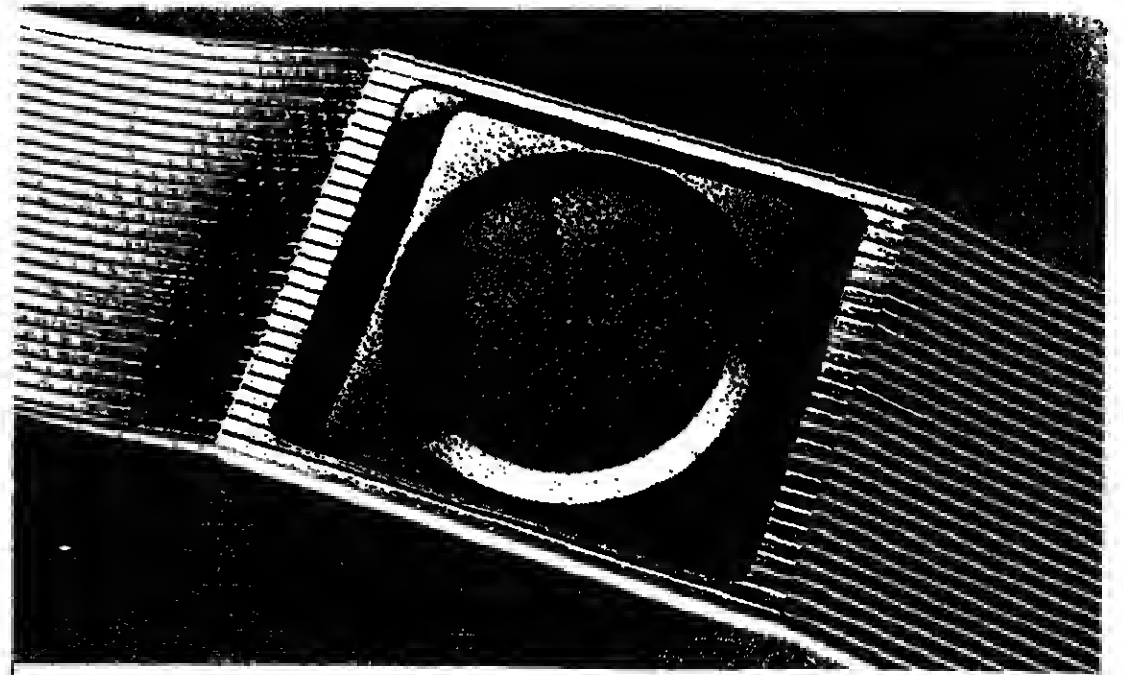
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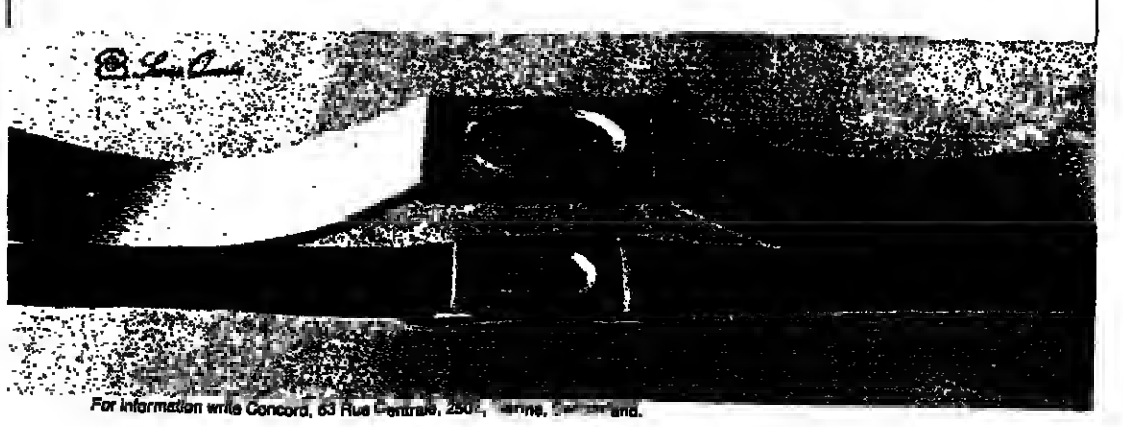


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# Iceland Fishing for Million-Kronur Inflation Answer

By Murray Seeger

REYKJAVIK (LAT) — A customer steps into an Icelandic bank and asks to borrow 1 million kronur, to be paid back in a year.

"Fine," the banker says. "Over 12 months you will pay us back 2,367,000 kronur." They shake hands and a deal is made.

To outsiders, the arrangement suggests out-of-control inflation, something akin to the situation in Brazil or Israel — countries with special problems of rapid economic development or heavy military costs.

But this is Iceland, a small, isolated and prosperous country with a high standard of living, no unemployment and no standing army, yet with the highest inflation rate among developed countries.

"It is hard to imagine any other country having the kind of inflation we have and still being able to maintain economic growth," a private economic consultant admitted.

The people of Iceland, fiercely independent, thought until recently that they could live with high inflation, just as they live with months of continuous darkness or continuous daylight.

## Widespread Welfare

They installed a system of widespread social welfare benefits, agreed to a policy of permanent full employment and created an intricate system of in-

dices designed to prevent anyone from getting burned disproportionately by the inflationary flames. For the outside world, the answer was regular and frequent devaluations of Iceland's currency — the krona — to keep the value of exports competitive. Now, for the first time, there seems to be a consensus developing that there are limits to the national endurance and that inflation somehow has to be slowed.

## Anti-Inflation Index

As a largely psychological first step toward restoring a measure of fiscal order, the government next year will lop two zeroes off the kronur's value to give it at least some cosmetic strength. Instead of the current value of 440 kronur to a dollar, it would be 4.4.

More significantly, the government has broken loose from its expensive dependence on crude oil imports from the Soviet Union and is negotiating long-term, fixed-price contracts with the British North Sea Oil Corp.

Until recently, the Icelanders believed they had every segment of their society protected from inflation by indices that automatically raised wages, prices, subsidies and interest rates.

As a result, individual incomes rose so sharply last year that the country had a per capita gross national product of \$10,540, putting it in a class with the world's most prosperous countries.

Jon Sigurdsson, chief of the National Economic Institute, said that through the 1950s and 1960s Iceland had an average inflation rate of 14 or 15 percent. From a rate of 14 percent in 1972, inflation jumped to 50 percent in 1975 and is now about 60 percent.

The effect of the worldwide rise in oil prices that started in 1973 — and were not accounted for in the original index scheme — was immediate and pervasive. Diesel oil, which Iceland must import since it has no refineries of its own, fuels the fleet that harvests the country's most important product, fish.

In an analysis of the Icelandic economy, Mr. Sigurdsson said that exaggerated general price rises started when the volume of the fish catch and the price of fish went up at the same time.

## Economists Jolted

Economists were jolted in June when the government granted the fishing industry an 11.7 percent price increase. That kind of move usually has far-reaching effects, because the country's livelihood is so dependent on the fishing industry.

Under the government's tight economic management policies, higher prices and wages in the fishing industry are to be reflected in higher subsidies for farmers and higher salaries for city workers.

Fishing and fish processing employ only 13 per-

cent of the work force, which totals 100,000 in a population of 227,000. But the industry accounts for 75 percent of the value of exports, and those exports amount to 46 percent of the gross national product.

The United States and the nine-nation European Economic Community are the biggest customers for Iceland's fish, taking nearly 60 percent of it. To keep the price of their fish competitive, Iceland cut the value of a krona from 182 to the dollar in 1976 to its present rate of about 440, even while the dollar itself was falling against other currencies.

"Our problem is that inflation has become completely institutionalized," Bjarni Bragi Jonsson, economic adviser to the Central Bank, said.

Still, the country has been able to maintain a surplus in its balance of trade, and the balance of international payments has been in the black because of long-term foreign borrowing. The service charge on the debt is a low 14 percent of export income.

The trade performance is considered especially remarkable since Iceland must import most of its manufactured goods and much of its food while exporting only a short list of items ranging from wool sweaters to riding horses to aluminum ingots.

"They can go on like this a long time," a foreign expert commented. "They have a good credit rating and a low debt service ratio, and can probably count on special support from other Nordic banks."

## Tokyo Plans Defense Boost

# Japanese Assess Strength Of Soviet Military in Asia

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, July 7 (NYT) — The Japanese government, in anticipation of significant increases in defense spending, has been assessing the Soviet Union's military strength in northeast Asia and the eastern Pacific and estimating the resources required to balance that strength in cooperation with the United States.

Tokyo has drawn up its estimates of Soviet sea, air and ground strength in the region and compared them with the figures from the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency and the CIA.

The size of the expected increase in Japan's military budget has not been decided. An advisory group has recommended to the government an increase of 20 percent, equal to \$2.01 billion. Military expenditure for the 1979-1980 budget was \$10.08 billion, or 0.9 percent of the gross national product.

Japan's movement toward a stronger military establishment has been stimulated by Tokyo's perception of a decline in United States military power in the region and by Soviet reinforcement coupled with new deployments on the Asian mainland and adjacent islands.

## 350,000 Soviet Troops

The Japanese estimate that the Soviet Union has deployed about 350,000 troops in East Asia, including three motor rifle divisions, or about 40,000 men, in the maritime province, which lies across the Sea of Japan. The United States, the Japanese report, has about 57,000 ground forces readily available in the same region.

The deployment of these Soviet forces appears to worry Japanese military experts as much as or more than the overall strength. Strong Soviet garrisons have been established in southern Sakhalin Island just across La Perouse Strait from the northernmost Japanese island of Hokkaido. Recently, another Soviet force took up positions at Elsonof Island near the southern end of the Kurile Island chain, also close to Hokkaido.

These deployments are linked in Japanese thinking with the growing strength of the Soviet Pacific fleet. They estimate its strength at 750 vessels. American analysts consider this estimate too high. The Japanese, one said, "must be counting all the rowboats."

The estimate of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London is 75 submarines and 70 major surface vessels.

The Japanese put the strength of the American Seventh Fleet at 60 vessels. They are aware that the Afghanisthan crisis has forced the Navy to divert one carrier task force from

the western Pacific to the Ocean Fleet.

During the last three years has been a significant improvement in the Soviet fleet. One Kiev class aircraft carrier, two missile cruisers and three destroyers have been added.

The Japanese figure for combat aircraft in the Pacific is 2,060 compared to 705 A-1F and Navy planes. The number of the International for Strategic Studies is 1,400 planes of all types in each of two easternmost military Trans-Baikal and Far East.

## Vietnam Bases

They said that the Soviet former American bases in Vietnam had added to Japan's defense. Submarines based at Kham Bay are now patrolling south as the Strait of Malacca through which most of Japan's oil imports pass. Soviet recon aircraft and bombers also are from Da Nang in Vietnam.

"For years our self-defense were the father of a poor Japanese official said. 'The only one small meal for the children and it had to be eaten quickly.'

Now, with the promise of funds, American officials have chosen to make an American service, and the chief beneficiaries would be the navy and force.

The navy has 13 submarine destroyers, 15 frigates and patrol craft. The air force combat planes, including eight of an order for a number of American F-15 fighters.

## High China

# Says Mao Major Errors

PEKING, July 7 (UPI) —

general secretary of the Communist Party has blamed Tse-tung by name for "major errors" that brought "great trouble on the party and people in the last years of his life."

In making what appears to be Mao's most direct high-level criticism, Hu Yaobang, the top Chinese official, said that Mao's "major errors" were "the great leap forward" and "the cultural revolution."

In recent weeks Mr. Hu has several interviews on Moscow, Yugoslavia, possibly in preparation for the upcoming trial of the four, which includes Mao.

How to treat Mao's memoirs has been a difficult problem for the Chinese. The air force was purging the cultural revolution to know how closely the Chinese people identify Mao with the nation.

## China Rebuilds

# Burma Road

PEKING, July 7 (AP) —

the Burma Road of World War II fame has been rebuilt to steep grades and sharp turns to meet growing traffic needs, the news agency reported.

The agency said that the section from Kunming, capital of Yunnan province, to Baoshan, miles to the west, has reopened. The western part of the road, from Baoshan to Wun, was also being rebuilt, it added.

The Kunming-Wun road is part of the only highway into the country's 1937-1949 during the Japanese occupation.

## Japanese Protest U.S. Fishery Bill

TOKYO, July 7 (UPI) —

Japanese fishermen today threatened to stop buying U.S. fishery products if Congress bans foreign fishing fleets from a 200-mile zone off the coast of the United States.

About 300 fishermen held a rally in Tokyo to demand the withdrawal of a bill introduced in Congress by Rep. John Breaux, D-La. The bill has aroused concern among Japanese fishermen who make about 10 percent of their annual catches in U.S. waters, fishing industry officials said.

Japanese fishery officials have estimated about 15,000 fishermen would lose their jobs if they are excluded from operation in U.S. waters.

"I'm sure some kind of retaliation will take place from the Japanese side," Shunichi Okuchi, president of Nippon Suisan Co., said. "The bill was presented without proper recognition of the fact that Japan is a large buyer of American fishery products," he said.

## Offshore Accident Embarrasses Party

# Chinese Oil-Rig Collapse Said to Kill

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING, July 7 (NYT) — An estimated 70 persons were killed when a Chinese offshore oil-drilling rig collapsed in a storm recently off the Beihai Gulf, a spokesman for the Petroleum Ministry said today.

The accident occurred after the Communist Party secretary in charge of the rig ordered it moved to a new drilling location despite warnings of a major storm in the area, near the port of Tianjin in northern China, sources said.

Engineers abroad the rig reportedly opposed the move as too dangerous, but were overruled.

In recent months there have been increasing charges in the Chinese press that Communist bureaucrats, who control every organization from factories to schools and hospitals, ought to yield more authority to technical specialists.

It is not known whether there were survivors on the rig. The sources said they also were uncertain whether the sinking took place in the northern part of the Beihai Gulf, where China signed an agreement last May with two French firms for joint exploration and development of oil, or in the southern part, where Peking has a similar deal with a Japanese oil company.

## Shallow Gulf

China has done extensive surveying and test drilling in the Beihai Gulf, which has a relatively shallow depth of less than 300 feet. Peking's work is to be counted as a major part of its contribution to the joint-venture deals with the French and Japanese oil companies.

The two agreements with foreign firms for exploitation of its considerable offshore petroleum resources. Peking is expected to put out bids this fall for joint prospecting of promising blocks in the East and South China seas with a large number of other foreign companies, including most of the U.S. majors.

One of the reasons for the urgency of China's development work in the petroleum sector is the country's early and middle 1970s, Peking has encountered serious difficulties in the last few years and the growth rate has dropped almost to zero.

Earlier this week the Chinese news agency reported that oil output for the first half of 1980 was up 0.85 percent over last year and was expected to be about 106 million tons for the year, equal to the 1979 total.

The collapse of the rig has reportedly touched off a controversy in the Chinese hierarchy over whether the official media should disclose it. Petroleum Minister Song Zhenming has said he would be willing to make what the Chinese call a "self-criticism" for the incident, the sources related, but he argued strongly against an attempt by the central television station to report it on the air.

Yet a number of Chinese have heard of the disaster, the sources added, and are watching to see if the leadership will allow it to be publicized. The issue goes beyond the sensational to the question of incompetence among some party officials and of whether such failures should be held up to open as a way to overcome their sources said.

In the last two weeks, following television news of two unusual reports of accidents caused by negligence, evidence of an effort to increase responsibility. In one case, the vision station charged that 300 persons died in a fire in Hubei province in central China when the side of a hill that had over-quarried collapsed.

The press carried a detailed report Friday of an investigation of a mine explosion in Jilin province in the northeast, where 129 men were killed in six explosions in one year, 52 of them in one accident.

Nov. 23. A party official and mine managers held responsible for the November explosion have been sentenced to jail terms of four years. Several local officials have written to the press commending the punishment.

Superiors had ordered the mine to continue working in the mine despite warnings of a gas buildup, cause they were afraid of a short of their annual production quota.

In the case of the oil rig collapse, the sources said they were not sure whether the rig was a Chinese-made rig or a foreign-made rig, or one of several that Peking has purchased from Japan.

## Homosexuality Abounds Among Cuban Refugees

By Warren Brown

WASHINGTON, July 7 (WP) — Thousands of homosexual Cubans came to the United States in the Cuba-to-Key West influx of refugees, and as many as 20,000 of them are still in refugee camps awaiting resettlement, federal officials confirmed yesterday.

U.S. and private agency sources said the federal government was working with national gay-rights organizations to find sponsors for the gay Cubans. Figures obtained from such organizations as the Metropolitan Community Church and government refugee agencies indicate that homosexuals account for up to 50 percent of the 40,000 Cuban refugees still in camps throughout the country.

But sources cautioned that their figures were estimates at best.

Exactly how and why so many homosexuals apparently found their way to the United States in the Cu-

ban refugee flow remained a matter of conjecture.

## Answers Lacking

"We've had this conversation many times with our staff people here, and we still haven't come up with any solid answers," said Bill Traugh, director of Federal Emergency Management Agency refugee operations at Ft. Chaffee, Ark.

"All we know is that we have a lot of gay people here among our 10,179 remaining refugees," Mr. Traugh said, although he conceded he could not give "hard figures."

The most common speculation is that President Fidel Castro wanted to insult the United States by sending the United States as many "undesirables," including homosexuals, among the refugees as possible.

"Castro seems to have made it a point to release a lot of homosexuals," said Don Michaels, an editor of the Washington-based gay newspaper, The Blade, which has been investigating the plight of the Cuban homosexuals in the refugee camps.

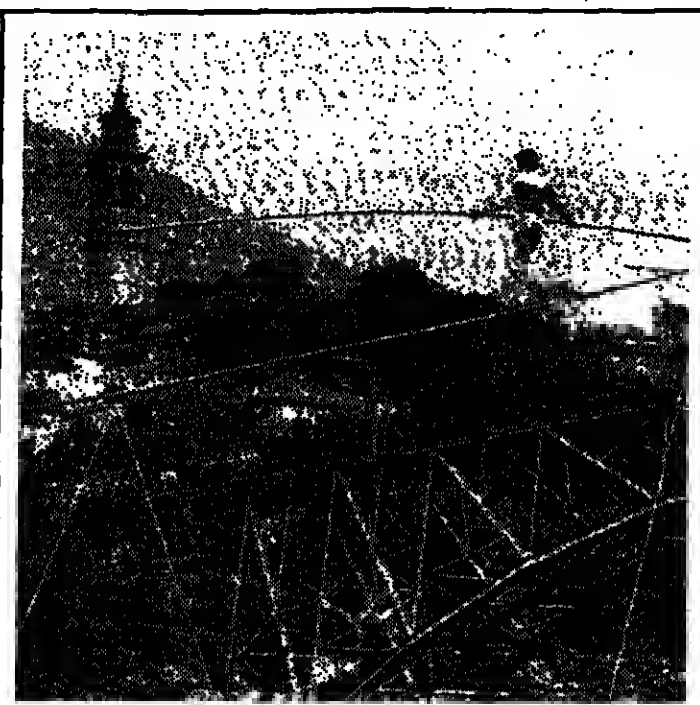
Though homosexuality is not illegal per se in Cuba, it is considered shameful. Even among the Cuban refugees at Ft. Chaffee, the homosexual group is shunned by the general population, Mr. Traugh said. "Many of the Cuban men are very macho and don't take too kindly to the homosexuals," he said.

## Self-Segregation

Acknowledged homosexuals at the camp have "self-segregated themselves" into two barracks, each holding up to 125 persons, Mr. Traugh said. Similar forms of self-segregation have occurred at the remaining three Cuban refugee camps around the country, according to federal and private sources.

"The Immigration and Naturalization Service no longer keeps people out just because they are homosexual," a Justice Department spokesman, Robert Havel, said yesterday. "There was a time when they were kept out because homosexuality was considered an illness."

Federal law bars entry to immigrants or refugees who are "sexual deviants." But Mr. Havel said that the law is rarely applied because it is viewed as being inconsistent with the Public Health Service position that homosexuality does not necessarily constitute aberrant sexual behavior.



ONE WAY TO CROSS A RIVER — Philippe Petit, a French tightrope artist known in the United States for his walk between New York skyscrapers a few years ago, crosses the Isorno river gorge near Intragna, Switzerland, spanning the 180 meters at a height of 90 meters without any trouble. In the background is the church of Intragna.

## British TV Station Fights Order to Disclose Source

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON (NYT) — One of Britain's leading commercial television stations, Granada, is fighting a legal decision that could further hamper investigative reporting in a country where the laws have always made it difficult.

Granada broadcasts in Manchester and the surrounding area of Lancashire, but many of its programs are shown on the national commercial network, Independent Television. Its present battle arises out of one such program, "The Steel Papers," which was broadcast early last February.

During its research, Granada obtained confidential documents from the nationalized British Steel Corp., which has been losing more than \$2 million a day and which at the time of the broadcast was embroiled in a lengthy strike. The corporation had been contending publicly that its problems were caused mainly by poor productivity by its workers.

But the documents tended to demonstrate that poor management was also a factor.

Sir Charles Villiers, then the corporation's chairman, was advised before he appeared to be interviewed on the program that Granada had the documents, and was told what questions he would be asked.

But the corporation nonetheless brought suit to force Granada to name the person who had given it the papers.

Somewhere a Traitor

Speaking for a three-judge high court panel, Lord Denning, the country's highest judge, said that, in general, news-gathering organizations should not be required to identify their sources, but he argued that newspapers had no absolute protection in such matters. In this case, said Lord Denning, an 81-year-old legal innovator whose decisions often arouse controversy, Granada had acted in a "deplorable" manner by not giving Sir Charles and the corporation more notice that it had obtained the papers.

"To be deserving of freedom, the press must show itself worthy of it," the judge said. "A free press must be a responsible press."

"We have somewhere a traitor in the camp of British steel, and we want to know who he, or she, is," Lord Denning declared, ordering Granada to name its source at once. But Granada won the right to appeal to the House of Lords, Britain's ultimate legal authority, later this month, and it has still not named its source.

The key paragraph in the decision summarized the case as follows:

"For the sake of imparting dramatic impact to a topical television program, Granada knowingly succumbed in the temptation unlawfully to use material unlawfully obtained. No principle of public policy or freedom of the press or freedom of information or journalistic ethics in those circumstances justified resistance to British Steel Corporation's claim to discovery from Granada."

## Newspapers Disagree

Newspapers across Britain disagreed. The Times of London, for example, said that "the inevitable result, unless the decision is reversed by the House of Lords, will be that corruption, incompetence and unnecessary secrecy will flourish, and that the truth will be that much more difficult to reach."

Michael Foot, deputy leader of the Labor Party, said the decision would amount to a serious infringement on the free press. He said that Lord Denning had created an entirely new doctrine based on the court's judgment. It was not up to judges to create such legal tests, Mr. Foot argued, that was the job of Parliament.

Several Conservative ministers said privately that they agreed with him and hoped that the lords would overrule the decision. Although Lord Denning is the country's senior judge, he has often been reversed in recent years.

## Giant Quake Is Predicted In Japan Within 20 Years

By William Chapman

SHIZUOKA, Japan (WP) — Some day, possibly soon, a gigantic earthquake will shatter this coastal city and the surrounding region of Tokai. If it comes without warning, the devastation will be staggering.

Nearly 200,000 homes, a fifth of those now standing in Shizuoka prefecture, will be destroyed, and another 32,000 will be swept away by a huge tidal wave. Fires will break out, destroying another 250,000 homes. About 11,000 people will die and 114,000 will be injured.

This is not idle speculation but the judgment of two dozen planners and many other experts. Sometime in the next 20 years, they agree, the great Tokai earthquake will occur.

Hiroshi Miyakawa, head of the Post-Earthquake Planning Bureau, discusses it calmly. Using a map, he points to a spot in nearby Suruga Bay and explains that far below the surface, two giant plates in the earth's crust are grinding slowly against each other in a manner known to precede huge quakes.

"We believe it is certain," he says. "The Tokai earthquake will begin soon. It will be before the year 2000 but we think it will not happen in the next three or four years. So we must finish our plans within that time."

## Eerie Experience

Living with imminent disaster would seem an eerie experience, but, like Mr. Miyakawa, the Japanese go about it with the stoicism and meticulous planning they use to manufacture cars and television sets. Planners tabulate probable details. Public opinion surveys tap the people's hidden fears. Newspapers carry routine stories on auto jams and postquake chaos.

As little as possible is left to chance. A few hours of warning could make a big difference, so this region has more earthquake warning devices than any place except China: 80 stations measure tremors on the earth and a cable fitted with four seismometers snakes out into Suruga Bay to record movements under the sea. The slope of the land is measured because it is known that the bay coastline is sinking rapidly, foreshadowing a massive upheaval.

Water wells are routinely checked because they are known to subside when an earthquake is coming. Rocks are guarded with electronic sensors because their resistance to electrons also foretells a quake. Underground water is tested for increased density of the element called radon.

Some tests are less scientific. In Tokyo, 90 miles away, nine catfish in a tank are watched by marine experts because they are believed to react by sudden movement and erratic jumping at the first tremors.

All of these signals — except those of the catfish, whose credentials as sensors are still in doubt — are transmitted to scientists in Tokyo 24 hours a day. If they add up to an imminent quake, six of the scholars meet. (Each carries a pocket beeper at all times.) If they agree on what the signals say, they inform the premier, who will formally announce it.

## 300 Indians Held In New Protests On Immigrants

NEW DELHI, July 7 (Reuters) —

Police in Assam arrested more than 300 demonstrators today at the start of a two-week picketing campaign against foreign immigrants.

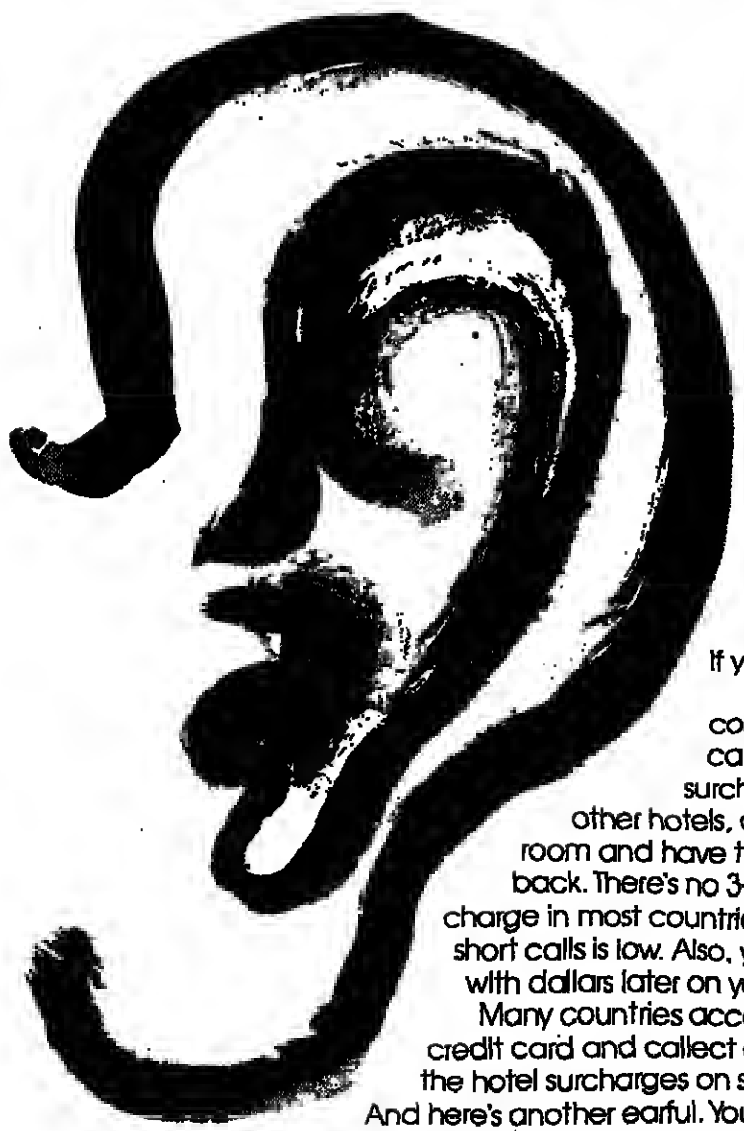
The picketing almost paralyzed government administration in the northeast Indian state. Most civil servants stayed away from work, ignoring government warnings that they risked being suspended, the Press Trust of India reported.

The campaign is part of a student-led, 10-month-old agitation to force out of Assam all illegal immigrants who have arrived since 1951 to make more jobs available for local people and preserve the Assamese culture.

No serious clashes were reported, but army contingents were on alert and armed policemen patrolled the streets of the city of Gauhati.

## Juan Carlos to Visit Asia

MADRID, July 7 (Reuters) — King Juan Carlos of Spain and his wife will visit Japan in October, official sources said today. The couple will also go to Indonesia, Kuwait and a fourth country during the 10-day tour, the sources added.



Now hear this! You can save a lot of money on a call back home if you follow these tips. If you're calling from a hotel that has telephon—a low-cost way to call home—you can be sure that telephone surcharges are reasonable. In other hotels, dial a short call from your room and have the folks at home call you back. There's no 3-minute minimum calling charge in most countries, and the surcharge on short calls is low. Also, you pay for the call-back with dollars later on your own home phone bill. Many countries accept telephone company credit card and collect calls. And where they do, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. And here's another earful. You pay no surcharge at all on calls made at the post office or other telephone centers.

 Bell System



Waverley Root

Wheat: A Bumper Crop for Mankind

Wheat, wrote Henri Linget, an intemperate champion of the 18th century, is a little product which is a hunger instead of appeasing it. It is a little product which is a hunger instead of appeasing it. It is a little product which is a hunger instead of appeasing it.



subcontinent, wheat bread, made in a large variety of classic forms, is the mainstay of the meal. Similarly in China, the three most important food crops are cereals — rice, wheat and millet. These occupy about 54 percent of all the cultivated land.

Wheat will grow, after a fashion at least, almost everywhere. Its altitude range is described as running from below sea level — Jericho, which was reputed to produce the best wheat of the ancient world, was 825 feet below — to 10,000 feet above. The ideal territory for it is described as between 30 and 60 degrees of latitude wherever the annual rainfall is between 12 and 35 inches; this describes the situation of the great grasslands of the world, like the prairies of the United States and the pampas of Argentina.

The Middle East is the part of the world where wheat was probably born, but it has since spread almost limitlessly in every direction — first, presumably, to the rest of the Mediterranean basin, where for centuries the three dominant crops have been grain, especially wheat, olives and grapes, of which only the first, obviously, is capable of serving as a staple food.

France has long been considered a country of bread eaters. Frenchmen have preferred wheat bread at least since the Middle Ages, when the habit of eating bread of mixed wheat and rye began to dwindle. The economist Jean Fourastié calculated that until well into the 19th century, a modest French family spent three-quarters of its budget on food, half of which was for bread. French bread consumption has been diminishing since the beginning of this century — the average Frenchman today eats less than half as much as in 1900 — but this is not so much a sign of disaffection with bread as the measure of a rising standard of living: it is true everywhere that cereal consumption drops and meat consumption rises as soon as a population can afford meat, which is cereal in a more expensive form.

Half of the land sown with food crops in Australia is devoted to wheat, which has been the dominant crop of that continent since it was first settled by Europeans, whether measured by acreage or by value. It is a witness to the universality of wheat that the great producers and exporters of this grain today are countries to which it was originally foreign — besides Australia, the United States, Canada and Argentina, on continents where wheat was nonexistent 500 years ago. Even the biggest European producer, Russia, though it may have dipped its southernmost toe into the original wheat-growing area, in the Caucasus perhaps, grows most of its wheat on territory that lies outside of the first habitat of this grain.

Great Grasslands Wheat will grow, after a fashion at least, almost everywhere. Its altitude range is described as running from below sea level — Jericho, which was reputed to produce the best wheat of the ancient world, was 825 feet below — to 10,000 feet above. The ideal territory for it is described as between 30 and 60 degrees of latitude wherever the annual rainfall is between 12 and 35 inches; this describes the situation of the great grasslands of the world, like the prairies of the United States and the pampas of Argentina.

But wheat is tolerant and adaptable, and modern seed developers have made it even more so. It would be difficult for it to exceed its altitude limit on the low end of the scale, but on the upper end it is grown in Colombia 15,000 feet up. The latitude limits are broken at both ends, for wheat can be grown from the Arctic Circle (Iceland was good wheat country until about 1,000 B.C.) to the equator. More tolerant of heat than most temperate zone plants, wheat provides excellent harvests in Egypt, North Africa, Cuba and northeastern Mexico. As for rainfall, it will grow even where the annual precipitation is below 12 inches (in the Sahara Desert, though yields there are expectedly low) and in some areas where it is as high as 70 inches.

The one combination that defeats it is too much heat combined with too much humidity, not because this inhibits its growth, but because it grows too well. In the wetter parts of Mexico, it throws itself so unreservedly into the proliferation of lush, insatiable greenery that it never gets around to forming ears.

Three Cereals It would be possible to put up a final, assessing argument for the theory that wheat is the most important food in the world. Its only real rival is rice, which is the staple food of the world's most populous nations. Rice is the staple food of the world's most populous nations. Rice is the staple food of the world's most populous nations.

Beer The Foreign Tide in U.S. NEW YORK (NYT) — It is a somewhat bewildering experience these days to pause in front of your grocer's glass-fronted refrigerator and contemplate the seemingly endless varieties of beer available, particularly imported beers.

Heineken, Beck, Wuerzburger, Labatt, Molson, Guinness, are names familiar to most of us, but beside them, around them, one can see stacked green and brown bottles with such names as Brahma, Grolsch, Grolsch, Krim, Wagners, Kraken, Tsingtao, Moosehead, Dos Equis, Bass, Foster's Lager, Maccabee, Dinkelacker, Orangeboom, St. Pauli Girl, Kronenbourg, Skol, Asahi, Amstel, Pilsner Urquell, Dortmund, Carta Blanca, Deb and Munich Oktoberfest, to mention a few.

It is not a wholly new phenomenon to be faced with an abundant supply of imported beers, but what is different today is the increasing number that are becoming available throughout the United States.

Imported beers — with increasing sales, expanded advertising budgets and a public that has become quite receptive — have become a force in the American beer-drinking market. While imported beers as a whole account for less than 3 percent of total beer sales and consumption in the United States, the largest-selling import last year, Heineken, became the 10th best-selling beer in the country, its sales totaling \$513 million.

Why the surge toward imported beers? "There are a number of factors," said Leo Van Munching Jr., president of the company that imports Heineken from the Netherlands. "People are cognizant of different products and flavors these days. There is conspicuous consumption, which is true despite recessions. Younger people have been all over the world and they have tasted new things. And I believe there is a response to a greater continuity of quality."

Van Munching may be gilding his own lily, but Peter Fearon, president of Kronenbourg, U.S.A., which just began an aggressive advertising campaign ("Europeans like Heineken, but they love Kronenbourg"), says his beer — until now not sold in the United States — wanted to be part of the boom. Kronenbourg is made in Alsace, France.

The United States Brewers Association in Washington said that imported beers have been steadily growing in acceptance among beer drinkers over the last decade, but between 1978 and 1979 there was a 28 percent increase, and in the first quarter of 1980 alone, before the onset of summer (the heaviest drinking season), there was a 19 percent increase over the same period last year.

Jazz

The 'Straight Life' of Art Pepper

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS (IHT) — Art Pepper's "Straight Life" (Schirmer) is more than a jazz book. Taken together with his new record of the same name (Galaxy), it provides a remarkable insight into the creative process, and into that corner of American life where underground meets underworld. The drama is that the book redeems the "wasted" life that is its subject.



Art Pepper: Back from heroin.

Great white talents in this black-rooted art are often casualties. Doomed originals similar to Pepper could be found in every major American city in the '40s and '50s. Tony Fruscella in New York, Ronnie Singer in Chicago, Charlie Leeds in Miami. All were torn from both white and black cultures, angelic improvisers who never entered or were quickly dropped from the reference books, they made one record or none, died young or went directly to jail without ever passing go.

In those days anybody but a dope fiend was considered square. Jazz and heroin often went together because jazz was the only art where the artist had to create anew six nights a week and he worked in an environment where heroin was available. The antidote was there for the stress and beside the hero of the day, Charlie Parker, was a junkie and if he shot up it must be hip. Heroin and jazz began to part company when the latter went into the concert hall and pay rates were raised so that a musician could afford to pace himself.

Twice Pepper finished second behind Charlie Parker in the Down Beat magazine readers' poll. He was featured on alto saxophone with the Stan Kenton band. He recorded with Miles Davis' rhythm section. He had solos on Henry Mancini records and played on soundtracks of Clint Eastwood films. His style was melodic, lyrical, it danced, you could tell he played from the heart. Everybody loved Art Pepper, even Easterners for whom "West Coast Jazz" was a euphemism for flab.

He was born in Gardena, Calif., grew up in the Los Angeles area and still lives there, belying the old dictum: "It's hard to play the blues looking at a palm tree." He makes it sound easy.

His father and mother separated when he was 5. He describes his father's mother, who raised him, as "old and cold." It was all downhill from there, between peaks of fame, fortune and partying. He ingested wave after wave of uppers and downers and infinite gradations and mixtures on the scale between them. This was a life dedicated to chemicals. Even the music came second. How of ten he was pained his horn, how many times he went to prison to pay for the parties.

There were records between stretches, and tours with Buddy Rich and his own band, but nothing near the volume of work his talent should have produced. He loved nothing better than to be in bed totally zonked with the next fix in reach. You could call it a classic wasted life, thrown out like so many cigarette butts until, at the age of 34, "Straight Life" makes sense of it all.

His current wife, Laurie, co-wrote the biography. She seems to have had a large part in shaping what otherwise might have been just one more boring tragedy into something that can be compared to the novels of Jack Kerouac.

The record reveals a spare Pepper leaving more holes than in his heyday. He knows about holes. His veins are full of them, he has been locked in them for years. His playing is spare as a cell, this is unfurnished jazz, you can hear the silent sound of needles, the clanging of cell doors, the roar of loneliness.

The music is proud, it struts despite the false starts and sputters that Pepper obviously feels are central to what he wants to communicate. A sort of limping strut. Look at me, he seems to be saying, I took all they could dish out and not only did I not crack, I can still strut.

He protests perhaps several times too often in the book that he never once informed on anybody. Except, ironically, now on himself. On himself, he is the cosmic informer. For 476 pages, he shows us every pimple, wart and deformity in full color closeup. But it is neither sensationalized nor self-pitying. These are the facts, told with a great degree of literary grace. There is no polemic. Though he went through three years cleaning up in Synanon (where he met Laurie) there is no preaching either for or against the chemicals that sent him there.

It looks like this will be Art Pepper's year.

Art Pepper: Le Palace, Paris, July 10.

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Glyndebourne

'Rosenkavalier' Opens

By David Stevens

GLYNDEBOURNE, England (IHT) — There is hardly an opera in the repertoire more bound to the time and place of its action than "Der Rosenkavalier," not only in the explicitness of the libretto but in atmosphere, tone and social out-ance.

But while violating the time by a century the Glyndebourne Festival Opera's new production of the work succeeds on most levels. Instead of Vienna "in the first years of the reign of Maria Theresa" specified by Richard Strauss and Hugo von Hofmannsthal, the events have been moved forward to the first years of the reign of Franz Josef, or from mid-18th to mid-19th century.

The reasons this production gets away with this big conceit are a splendid musical performance under Bernard Haitink's conducting; the richly detailed yet understated stage direction of John Cox, and the flamboyance and wit of Erte's sets and costumes.

Careening Detail Haitink concentrated on caressing detail, carrying the singers with him and allowing their words to come through clearly.

And he had singers of the right age and vocal scale. Rachel Yakar, far from the Wagnerian sopranos who often do the part, was convincing as the still-young woman on the verge of early middle age but surely with many more love affairs to come. She sang her Act I soliloquy with melting sensitivity, and it was only in the trio of the last act that more vocal weight would have been welcome.

Donald Gramm's Baroo Ochs came close to being the opera's central character, for once not an old clown or updated Pantaloon, but robust and youthful with black hair and beard. Ostentatious and vulgar in black-and-red dress burning outfit, his coarseness was sufficiently under control to sustain credibility

until his final undoing. And Gramm had the voice to match, down to the truly taken bottom notes.

Felicity Lott's soprano Octavian was ravishingly sung and she was convincing as a tall, adolescently awkward, but passionate young officer, Kristina Laki, the only one of the four principals not singing her role for the first time, was a spirited Sophie with a somewhat hard-edged soprano.

Excellent Staging Cox's staging excelled in bringing the text to life through the many minor roles. Octavian's unseen approach at the beginning of Act II and the subsequent Octavian-Sophie dialogue could be followed through the reactions of the duenna (Rae Woodland), without it being obtrusive. Ochs' entourage was not the usual undifferentiated gang of louts, but a group of credible rustics. The opening love scene was erotic enough, yet allowed the singers to sing without awkwardness.

Yet it was Erte's evening at the opening on Saturday. The idea of switching rooms for the Act I levee was a practical one, and cleverly accomplished with rotating wall panels that flipped from the quilted rose of the bedroom to the Wedgwood blue of the reception room, while real clocks suggested a certain passage of time.

Yet it may be that the production's built-in time warp carries with it a built-in obsolescence, despite Erte's brilliance. The tone is somehow askew, as if Offenbach's librettists had given Hofmannsthal a hand here and there. The emotions are universal, but the haze of nostalgia has been burned off and they are seen in hard daylight.

Franz Josef's bourgeois Vienna was not Maria Theresa's opulent twilight of aristocracy. Mettemich had fallen and times were not the same.

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International Restaurant Guide

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## Two for the Tax-Cut Seesaw

The next version of President Carter's 1981 budget, providing for a substantial tax cut, is to be published later this month. The administration resists calling it his third budget for the year. Strictly speaking, it's only his second-and-a-half.

The first budget, published as usual in late January with a \$16 billion deficit, was too inflationary. There was something close to a panic in the financial markets. Interest rates shot up to unprecedented heights, and the congressional budget committee forced Mr. Carter into a hasty revision. That was the second edition — the balanced budget that appeared in mid-March. Now because Ronald Reagan is pushing his own large — and highly inflationary — tax-cut plan, the Democrats in the Senate want one of their own. Mr. Carter's response to them is evidently going to be a waffle. The July revision of his March budget is being drafted to accommodate a tax cut, without actually proposing or endorsing one. It's as though Mr. Carter were perverting the budget to give substance to all the canards about his alleged inconstancy. He would be wiser simply to declare the obvious — that Congress cannot possibly produce an acceptable tax bill in the short time remaining in this session — and that he will veto anything Congress attempts to pass. It's a subject for next year.

The conventional view is that a tax cut is always wildly popular and profoundly helpful to any candidate. But is that really true? Americans now have a choice between a tax cut and lower interest rates. They are not

going to get both. Both the Reagan campaign and its Democratic imitators seem to have missed that truth.

Just as the prospect of widening federal deficits pushed interest rates up last winter, so the prospect of a large and careless tax cut may well push them up again next fall. There are already signs in the financial markets of nervous anticipatory movement in that direction. It's a kind of upward creep that the Federal Reserve Board cannot effectively restrain through routine manipulation of the money supply. It is not caused by a tight supply. It is an attempt by lenders to insist on interest sufficient to cover the inflation that they see ahead.

Most people would welcome lower taxes, but for a great many Americans this summer a drop in interest rates is far more urgent. That's true for farmers and small businessmen. It's true for the people who want to buy houses and for the people who build them. High interest rates are severely aggravating the manifold troubles of the automobile industry.

While a tax cut will be necessary next year, it will have to be constructed carefully to avoid another surge of inflation as the economic recovery gets under way. Tax rates and interest rates are now on a seesaw. If everybody jumps heavily onto the tax cut end of that seesaw, it will send interest rates spinning back up into the air again. For economic growth and higher employment, a tax cut this year is less important than getting interest rates down.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Papering Over Ulster's Strife

If Churchill's maxim about jaw-jaw being preferable to war-war has any merit, then so has the British government's green paper on Northern Ireland. The tint of the title has no political connotation; it is standard parlance for a discussion document. And with the print still wet, the jaw-jawing has already begun. The vital question is whether it will lead to a political settlement or simply provide a summertime distraction as the traditional sectarian parades thunder through Belfast's streets. The answer may well depend on Britain's determination to face down the rule-or-ruin leaders of Protestant Ulster.

From its creation by the British, in 1921, until 1972, Northern Ireland had a parliamentary system that effectively excluded the Catholic minority from power. The ugly result was the virtual subjugation of a half million Catholics by 1 million Protestants. Oppression bred mass protests, compelling Britain to mandate a new system of power-sharing in 1974. Within the year, the experiment was throttled by a general strike of the outraged Protestants. The British have ruled directly and unceasingly ever since.

Now Prime Minister Thatcher's government talks again about power-sharing.

though the green paper avoids that touchy word. It offers two options: a plural executive, with its offices apportioned by the voters at large or by an 80-member elected assembly; or a braking mechanism in the assembly as a check on executive power. On the equally touchy matter, known in code as the "Irish dimension," Britain proposes a "new and deeper relationship" between the Protestant north and predominantly Catholic Ireland in the south.

All of this may work only to paper over the bitter differences that have turned Northern Ireland into a terrorist battleground. But the green paper does mark an advance in recent British policy. It acknowledges that the two Irelands are somehow linked. And the first option, at least, suggests a formula for giving the Catholic minority a share of executive power.

Predictably, diehard Protestant leaders are resisting any concessions: each fears that a rival may cry treason. It is up to Mrs. Thatcher to show that she can be equally stubborn in promoting the true interest of the entire province — a political peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### On the Western Sahara

The Organization of African Unity nearly split last week on the issue of the Western Sahara. Once again, it fell back at the last minute on the device of referring the issue to the conciliation committee and agreeing to hold a special summit to consider that committee's report. But experience shows that such meetings have a way of getting themselves repeatedly postponed.

It is nonetheless remarkable that at this latest regular summit a majority of the African states represented were in favor of admitting the "Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic" to membership.

There are various ways of looking at this development. If one looks at the list of the Polisario's leading supporters (Algeria, Angola, Ethiopia, Libya, Mozambique), it can be regarded simply as yet another doleful sign of growing Soviet influence in Africa. But if we ask why, on this issue, the pro-Soviet group of African states is winning the argument, we are bound to come up with an answer taking some account of the principles involved. It is a cardinal principle of the OAU that self-determination should be exercised within the frontiers inherited from colonial rule.

The only reasonable way to end the war [in the Western Sahara] is to let an impartial authority decide who is and who is not a bona fide inhabitant or refugee and then organize a referendum among those people. The OAU

conciliation committee should seek to initiate that process without further delay.

— From The Times (London).

### Carter's Last Chance?

By rights, an incumbent President five months off an election, challenged by a hawkish Republican and a defiant Democrat from the left of the party, ought to find himself in clover: the middle of the spectrum, the decisive votes which swing every contest ought to be his for the asking.

There have been few dramatic events to explain the change: but over the last three or four weeks the feeling has grown that Mr. Carter and his administration are doomed. Washington conclusion: Carter is a sure loser. Carter can be written off.

Because Washington is a creature of fleeting and often fateful moods, it is much too soon to endorse that conclusion. The president has one more chance to explain to the United States that the world he found when he came to office is a complex world with no single handbook of simplistic solutions. Unless Mr. Carter begins his process of explanation, then the rot of the moment will be the rot that brings him down in November. But if, even at the last chance, he can begin to explain to his people that the peace is not secured merely by talking loudly and flourishing a big stick, then it will be a campaign with some life in it yet and some hopes that his presidency can be rescued.

— From the Guardian (London).



'May the Best Man Win.'

## Studying Defense to Death

By R. James Woolsey

WASHINGTON — "We shouldn't spend the money for increased defense investment," the lecture goes, "until our strategy is clearer — until we have a better idea of the scenarios in which our armed forces will be used. If the U.S. military would just get its act together and explain to us what kind of war they're going to need to be able to fight, then we can begin to make some progress on sorting out our national security problems."

We have been the early summer song of the Butter-Feeding Strategic Ponderer. Deceptively melodious, it has led many participants in the defense debate to pause and gaze ruminatively into the distance for lengthy periods of time while the years and the studies roll on and rust gathers on the production lines.

It's not that strategic thinking is unimportant, nor is that even more plentiful and less valuable commodity, strategic talking. But much of what passes for either one these days is really neither — it is a patina for procrastination.

### And All That

It's important to distinguish between two very different types of military planning: operational planning and force planning. The former is planning how to fight with what you have; focusing on specific geographic areas and detailed schemes about how to use weapons and forces is often essential. The latter is deciding what weapons you want to buy and how many of what forces you need — how much is enough, and all that.

It is this latter, force-planning process that has become mired in its own intellectual pretensions. It wants very much to be as precise as its cousin — operational planning. When it's told it can't be, it sits and pouts and contemplates its navel.

There are some — a very few — weapon systems decisions that profit from lengthy study of the specific scenarios in which the weapon might be used. But for many, and especially for a weapon as widely useful and as badly needed, for example, as the general-purpose submarine, their utility is so general that agonizing studies of specific scenarios are a waste of time.

Modern submarines, with the advent of the Cruise missile, can now be used not only for anti-submarine warfare and to attack surface ships with torpedoes; they also have a whole range of additional uses, including the ability to attack land targets with conventional warhead cruise missiles and to carry nuclear warhead cruise missiles as a secure and mobile theater nuclear deterrent. You can simply look at the So-

viet construction rate of 10 such submarines a year and the U.S. rate of one a year and agree with Bob Dylan: "You don't need a weatherman to know which way the wind blows."

### Delay and Reduce

Detailed and lengthy force-planning studies, and much of the process that accompanies them in government, are frequently bureaucratic gambits to delay programs and reduce defense budgets without admitting that such is the purpose. The weapons often get used for purposes radically different from those for which they were designed anyway.

Consider the B-52: designed and first used as a low-altitude nuclear bomber (normally requiring a very different design — but the old workhorse could do it), then as a conventional bomber in Vietnam, now as a Cruise-missile carrier. Young SAC pilots are flying B-52s that their fathers flew.

Or take the carrier Midway: its keel was laid in the midst of a war with Japan; its home port is now in Japan and it is helping defend lines of supply to raw materials that it was designed to help destroy. That's some change in scenario. Happily, the force planners who were around when the B-52s and Midway were built didn't delay production until they had completed exhaustive strategic studies, or we might still be using propeller-driven bombers and pre-World War II carriers.

Not only do the weapons last longer than the countries; sometimes the studies last longer than the countries. Instead of dawdling around on weapons programs until we can do a better job of something we'll never be able to do — forecast the location and nature of future wars — we need to change the nature of the weapons we buy so that they are more readily adaptable to whatever comes along.

The aircraft carriers have been able to be modernized and to change missions so readily because their aircraft can be changed; the B-52s have had structural stability and have also seen many changes in the weapons they carry. What is needed is to make more weapon systems as easily modernizable as the carriers and the B-52s.

### Electronics

The electronics revolution is helping to make this more imaginable. Through the use of micro-processors, chips and the like, weapons can be made more modular — with sensors, guidance or other components that can be replaced quickly and readily without throwing everything away and starting over.

It will take time for such a way of designing weapons to evolve, espe-

cially given all the procedural checks and balances with which the weapons-development process is now blessed. In the meantime, we will have to do the best we can with the systems already developed and in production.

But the last thing we need to do is to delay clearly needed investments in our armed forces because we're waiting to decide exactly which one-and-a-half wars we might have to fight where and when. That's like waiting for Godot, and a good deal more dangerous.

The writer, former undersecretary of the navy, practices law in Washington and is contributing editor of the Armed Forces Journal. Mr. Woolsey wrote this article for The Washington Post.

## A Needed 'White Paper'

By Abel Baker

where we are, even if they differ on what to do next.

A satisfactory white paper on Afghanistan should, at a minimum, cover the following ground:

• First, a brief historical summary of U.S. interests in and relations with Afghanistan under the old monarchy (before 1973), as described in the documents of the time.

• Second, in greater detail, a description and explanation of official and unofficial U.S. policies and the activities of its allies in the area toward the "left-leaning" Mohammad Daoud regime between 1973 and 1978. Particular attention must be paid to the charges that pressures on Mr. Daoud from the Iranian SAVAK (allegedly with Central Intelligence Agency encouragement) to move to the right may in fact have provoked the revolution or Nour Mohammad Taraki coup of April, 1978.

• Third, the full record of the turbulent 19 months between the Taraki coup and the Soviet invasion last December. Such a record should include the various evaluations by the U.S. Embassy in Kabul of the rapidly shifting political scene in Afghanistan; the texts of the various U.S. communications with the Afghan authorities during this crucial period, including those before and after the killing of Ambassador Adolph Dubs; and, most importantly, a complete accounting of U.S.-Soviet discussions of Afghanistan at every diplomatic level, from embassy officers in Washington, Moscow and Kabul to the Carter-Brezhnev "hot line" and Vienna summit meeting. The record must answer, candidly and textually, the biggest open questions about the Soviet intervention: Did they warn us they would have to do it? Did we warn them against it? What did we say and what did they say?

### Here and Now

Here and now, a white paper on Afghanistan might also enable presidential and congressional candidates in the coming campaign at least to stand on a common ground of agreed fact about how we arrived

• Finally, a serious white must address the question of what we propose to go from here: define rigorously the current future U.S. interest in Afghanistan. It should report accurately the cities and activities of rebel states (including who is and not aiding the Afghan rebels) should set forth in a sober, manner the broad criteria if United States considers a satisfactory settlement.

### Grave Impasse

As with the Berlin blockade, Korean War and other post-war, such a marshaling of the matic record could serve as a beginning of the way out of an international impasse. At the same time, it would provide a concrete record to judge for ourselves rather than being asked to take our actions on faith.

The absence of such a comprehensive explanation, other hand, itself tends to engender widespread doubts about the Carter administration's understanding of what it has been doing or hopes to do about Afghanistan specifically, and U.S. relations more broadly. It is too much to expect the out highly politicized White House — that is, politically — to record in the past. In the can only hope that the high and other professionals in the Department will begin to do such a dispassionate record study and issuance by the administration.

Abel Baker — this is a pseudonym — is a government official who directly involved in administration policy toward Afghanistan in the Soviet relations. This article written for The New York Times.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 8, 1905

BIZERTE, Tunisia — The crew of the French submarine Farfadet, which sank two days ago in the Bay of Bizerte with 13 men on board, are still alive. Every effort is being made to rescue them from their perilous position. Three men were projected to the surface as the submarine went down, and 10 are now imprisoned in the hull in 20 meters of water. There are practically no provisions on board and the supply of air is limited, but it has been found possible to renew it. In their metal tomb, the men must hear the rattle of the chains which the divers endeavor to pass beneath the hull. The disaster is attributed to the failure of a hatch to close hermetically.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 8, 1930

LONDON — Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, creator of Sherlock Holmes, died today at his home in Sussex. He was 71. Sir Arthur was an example of the author who leaps into widespread popularity through the creation of one character and then is unable to escape his creation in an effort to write in other veins. Although the Sherlock Holmes stories are not considered his best works and represent only a small percentage of his writings, they are inseparable in the minds of the public, from the name Conan Doyle. After the death of his son, who was killed in the war, Sir Arthur announced that he would devote the rest of his life to the study of spiritualism.

## Letters

### Afghan Resistance

It is distressing that the International Herald Tribune and other Western newspapers keep talking of the resistance movement in Afghanistan as "rebels." It is not a rebellion, but a struggle for national freedom and independence, to fight a foreign army which has attacked and invaded one's country.

I am proud to inform you that the Austrian state radio in its broadcasts speak of resistance fighters (*Widerstandskämpfer*) in tribute to the Afghan fighting men and women — but, of course, many Austrians know from experience what a Communist occupation is like.

Vienna.

G. KUNZ.

### Appeal for Hostages

As a former terrorist (sabotage and executions in occupied Poland 1939-45), I appeal for the release of the U.S. hostages in Tehran as soon as possible. God (and we have only one God between us) is already punishing the shah terribly. He lost Iran, which he arrogantly regarded as his own property, and now he is dying slowly of an incurable disease. This is much worse than facing a firing squad for a few seconds.

May the Iranians make a gesture on humanitarian grounds and release the hostages. It is not through human suffering that Iranians will rebuild their country.

STANISLAW RADWANSKI.  
Paris.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

**Shen Bids to Regain Canadian Refinery**  
NEW YORK, July 7 (UPI)—Financier John Shaheen has made a new bid to regain control of the refinery he built at Come by \$20 million, Newfoundland, topping the offer of Petro-Canada, the state-owned oil company.

**Will Self-Finance Initial Rundle Stage**  
NEW YORK, July 7 (Reuters)—Esso expects to be able to provide the money to fund the first stage of the Rundle shale oil project without outside borrowings. The Australian unit involved in the project said.

**Deal in Abu Dhabi Oilfield Deal**  
ABU DHABI, July 7 (Reuters)—A \$700-million deal has been concluded between the United Arab Emirates Petroleum Minister Mansour bin Zayed and a Japanese oil company, T.T. Tanaka, to develop the oilfield.

**Computer Sues ITT Unit in U.K.**  
LONDON, July 7 (AP-DJ)—Apple Computer Inc. said it asked a U.K. court to stop ITT Consumer Products, a unit of International Telephone and Telegraph, from selling computer accessories that it charges were illegally manufactured with Apple designs.

**Build Oil Plant in Oman**  
MUSCAT, July 7 (AP-DJ)—Mitsui Engineering & Shipbuilding has been awarded a 20-million yen (about \$91 million) contract with the Omani government to build an oil refining plant in the Arab state.

**Acquires 70% Interest in Comsp**  
PARIS, July 7 (AP-DJ)—The Generale d'Electricite Group today announced that it has acquired a 70 percent interest in Comsp, an industrial company specializing in automation, industrial control and systems and electrical construction work.

**South Africa to Link Sales of Gold to Market Activity**  
JOHANNESBURG, July 7 (AP-DJ)—Alarmed by recent gyrations in the price of gold, South Africa has decided to link its future gold sales more closely with market ups and downs.

**Crude Oil Output**  
ABU DHABI, July 7 (Reuters)—The United Arab Emirates said its production of oil has increased to 8.5 million barrels a day, a 10 percent rise over the output of 7.7 million barrels a day in the third quarter of 1980.

**Remain Steady**  
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**German Deficit Payments Eases**  
FRANKFURT, July 7 (AP-DJ)—West Germany posted a balance payments deficit of \$29 million in June, the narrowest since May, according to the Federal Statistical Office.

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The Bonus, or How to Buy an Executive

**No-String Payments**  
**Reel Them In**  
NEW YORK, July 7 (NYT)—Whopping bonuses paid to outstanding professional sportsmen have slowly spread to the business world.  
As an example, when the Columbia Broadcasting System hired Thomas Wyman away from Pillsbury last month, he collected \$1 million before even showing up for work. Similarly, in another notable instance, Lee Iacocca received a \$1 million sweetener last year when Chrysler hired him after Henry Ford 2d had dismissed him from Ford Motor.

Europe Leads in Sales for Modest Multinational

Black & Decker Bores Into Foreign Tool Markets

By John Tagliabue  
IDSTEIN, West Germany, July 7 (NYT)—Only 38 companies in the world make electric drills, and 28 of them are based in West Germany. Still, when Black & Decker, the U.S. power tool manufacturer, came to West Germany in the late 1950s, it found those companies selling to professionals, and there was no market at all for home power tools.  
So Black & Decker, the company that grew rich by feeding Americans' postwar appetite for do-it-yourself, set out to create a similar market in West Germany.

Citroen, China Holding Talks

PARIS, July 7 (Reuters)—Citroen, the French automaker, is holding talks with the Chinese government on two projects to make Citroen cars in China, company sources said today.  
One plan, still at the initial stages, is to produce 150,000 vehicles a year near Shanghai.

Wholesale Prices Up in U.K. Last Month

LONDON, July 7 (AP-DJ)—Wholesale prices of manufactured goods in Britain rose by 1 percent in June and were up 17.50 percent from a year earlier, the Department of Industry reported today.

Police Aid Asked in Bourse Probe

PARIS, July 7 (AP-DJ)—The Paris stockbrokers' association said today that police have been asked to investigate the disappearance of gold held on deposit by a stockbroker.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 7, 1980 excluding bank service charges									
	U.S.	DM	FF	Yen	Sw.	£	DM	FF	Yen
London (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Frankfurt (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Paris (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Geneva (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Basle (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Amsterdam (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Brussels (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Madrid (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Barcelona (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Valencia (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Seville (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Granada (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Malaga (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Cadix (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Almeria (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Alcala (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Alcala de Henares (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Alcala de Guzman (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Alcala de Cordova (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Alcala de Toledo (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Alcala de Zamora (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Alcala de Segovia (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Alcala de Leon (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Alcala de Salamanca (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Alcala de Tordesillas (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Alcala de Valladolid (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Alcala de Burgos (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Alcala de Cantabria (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Alcala de Asturias (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Alcala de Galicia (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Alcala de Cantabria (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Alcala de Asturias (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18
Alcala de Galicia (to)	1.74	1.41	1.18	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.74	1.41	1.18

\$1 Billion for Selection Trust

BP in Record Bid For Mining Firm

LONDON, July 7 (Reuters)—The biggest takeover bid in London's financial history was announced today when British Petroleum took another step away from oil and offered more than a billion dollars for the mining-finance group Selection Trust.  
BP and Selection Trust both issued statements saying their boards had agreed to the terms of a \$2.77 billion (£1.005 billion) offer by BP for the mining group's shares.  
Three weeks ago, BP said it was interested in the group. Trading in the shares of the two companies was suspended last Friday.

Late Surge Spurs NYSE In Advance

NEW YORK, July 7 (Reuters)—The New York stock market scored a broad advance in heavy trading, marked by strong performances by several blue chip issues.  
Analysts said Federal Reserve plans to scrap the March 14 package of credit controls contributed to the gain, which lifted the Dow to its best level in four months.  
The DJIA rose 9.30 points to close at 898.21. Advances led declines nearly two to one, but turnover slowed to 43 million shares from 47.23 million Thursday. The market was closed Friday for Independence Day.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC EXTERNAL US\$ BONDS THE WESTON GROUP

STATEMENT OF CONDITION, JUNE 30, 1980									
ASSETS									
Cash on Hand and Due from Banks									\$179,773,066
U.S. Government Securities Direct and Guaranteed									123,315,053
State, Municipal and Other Public Securities									88,970,816
Federal Funds Sold									50,000,000
Loans and Discounts									181,895,878
Customers' Liability on Acceptances									28,150,057
Other Assets									25,650,229
									\$685,554,929
LIABILITIES									
Deposits									\$559,080,094
Federal Funds Purchased									45,140,458
Acceptances, Less Amount in Portfolio									27,458,969
Other Liabilities									15,452,224
Capital									\$16,000,000
Surplus									21,425,284
									\$745,554,929

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## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 7

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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(Continued on Page 10)



# Japanese Business Awaits Curb on Debt Following Liberal Gains in Parliament

By Junnosuke Ofusa  
TOKYO, July 7 (NYT) — After a victory by Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party in the elections, the business community here expects the strengthening of government's policy to curb the over-inflating dependence on foreign financing in the 1981 national budget.

Business leaders said that the victory provided the government with an excellent opportunity to tackle at last Japan's main economic and financial problem — dependence on national bond issues amounting to 33 percent of the budget.

Japanese bankers have long said that the inflationary pressure posed by deficit financing is a much higher level than in other industrial nations. Some said that the Liberal Democratic Party's victory would allow the government to draft an out-of-budget measure to curb the tax measure was proposed by Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, whose death on June 12 during the mid-election campaign ended support for the conservative party through sympathy.

He made the announcement last year before the 1979 general election, the poor of which thwarted Mr. Ohira's intention to raise taxes.

**Absolute Majority**

Now that the Liberal Democrats have their highest absolute majority in more than a decade, winning 28 seats in the lower house, the government must, according to business leaders, while controlling overall spending, according to business leaders who have financed the Liberal Democratic Party over its 25-year history.

The government attempted to reduce dependence on deficit financing, which greatly increased during the world recession of 1975-76, by pulling Japan out of a slump in the budget for the year ending April 1.

The 1980 fiscal budget of \$196.3 billion was enlarged by only 10 percent, the smallest gain in 21 years. In this "austerity budget," dependence on bond issues for financing the \$65-billion general account cut from 39.6 percent in the fiscal year 1979 to 33 percent.

But bankers are also concerned at the government's failure to raise taxes to further reduce the deficit. "This is simply our biggest economic problem," said Shozo Hotta, 57, president of Sumitomo Bank, who is chairman of Japan Air. "Somehow we have got to reduce our dependence on borrowing."

Japanese banks are concerned about the rapid annual increase in their portfolios of government stock, which depreciated

# 2nd Quarter U.S. Profits Seen Better Than Feared

By Phillip H. Wiggins  
NEW YORK, July 7 (NYT) — As the first corporate reports for the second quarter begin to trickle in, it appears that the forecasts of sharply depressed earnings may have been overstated.

Although U.S. automakers expect to report quarterly losses, many other key industries performed well. However, the consensus among analysts appears to be that third- and fourth-quarter results promise to be worse.

"On a comparative basis between 1980 and 1979, after-tax corporate profits may show a slight rise of about \$700 million for the second quarter," Ignatius Teichberg, vice president and head of the institutional department of Gruntal & Co., said.

"However, third-quarter figures might drop as much as \$20 billion, or almost 14 percent, to \$128 billion, and the fourth quarter \$22 billion, or almost 15 percent," Mr. Teichberg added. "The end result of this would be a decline of about 5 percent for the entire year, to \$125 billion."

He said these projections and an anticipated, slow recovery in 1981 indicate that this recession may be the second most severe since World War II, the worst having been in 1973-75.

**Second Quarter**

Leonard Siegel, vice president of investments at Josephthal & Co., said, "The areas that I believe will show the best results for the second quarter are the oil and oil-service industries, aerospace, foods, electric utilities, health-care, tobacco and alcoholic beverages."

"Discretionary spending usually contracts rather sharply as more

# to-Parts Outlook Changing Bosch of Germany Faces Cloudy Outlook in '80

UTTGART, July 7 (AP-DJ) — ing car sales, rising Japanese parts and a pending shutdown in European automotive parts industry have combined to take the in of Bosch's 12 percent rise in diluted sales to the equivalent of 1.6 billion last year.

"It's going to be very hard, if not impossible, to reach last year's level," Hans Merkle, chairman of West German firm, said over the weekend. In 1979, the company consolidated profit fell to \$98.2 million from \$127.91 million. But analysts in Germany are cloudy by the fact that companies can do not profits into hidden reserves.

Mr. Merkle said that while sales 10 percent in the first half of this company expects that an apparent slump in the second half of the year will put annual only 6 percent above last level. Behind the decline is company's dependence on auto parts for 60 percent of its

# Mexico Increases Stake In W. European Refining

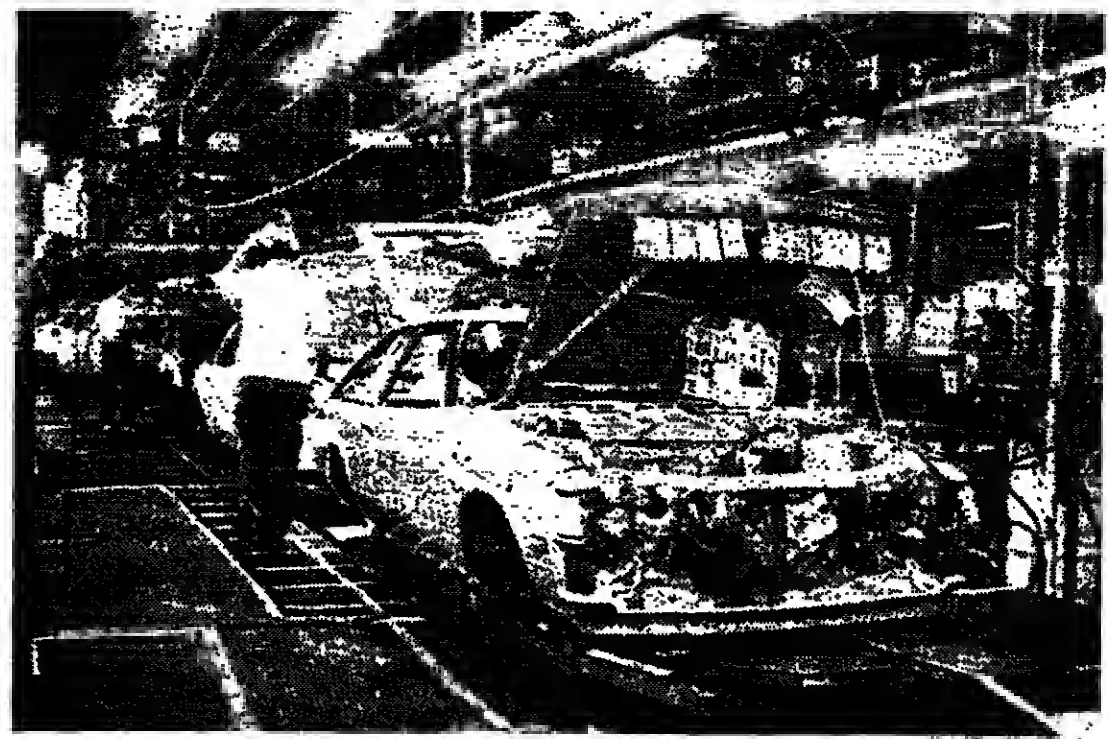
NEW YORK, July 7 (AP-DJ) — Downstream stakes in major oil-consuming centers were once much talked of by some members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, such as Iran and Kuwait. But it is now OPEC Mexico that has become the first oil-producing country to gain a substantial refining interest in Europe, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reports.

It is acquiring over a one-third share in the largest refinery in Spain, which is poised to enter the European Economic Community around 1984-85. Last week, Mexico's state oil company, Pemex, opted to buy for \$54 million a further 19-percent interest in the Petrolor group, on top of the 15 percent it acquired last year.

In effect, Pemex acquires a 34.3 percent equity that Gulf Oil sold to Campasa, operator of Spain's state oil marketing monopoly.

Pemex will become the largest single shareholder in Petrolor, which has a 250,000-barrels-a-day refinery at Bilbao and an established distribution network. Campasa retains its original 32.9 percent and Spanish banks, 32.8 percent, PIW says.

The Spanish refinery could be a springboard into wider European downstream involvement for Pemex. Preliminary talks on cooperation between the Spanish group and Avia international, the big eight-country, association of inde-



Toyota automobiles roll off the assembly line in a factory in Toyota City, Japan.

# Japan Says It Has No Plan To Sell More Autos to U.S.

TOKYO, July 7 (AP-DJ) — Yoshitake Sasaki, Minister of International Trade and Industry, today denied reports that Japanese automakers plan to expand exports to the United States.

Mr. Sasaki's public statement came in response to comments by President Carter, expressing concern that Japanese manufacturers were planning to increase production facilities to boost shipments to the U.S. market by 2 million units during the next seven years.

The minister said capital investment by Japanese automakers is expected to total 644 billion yen (about \$2.9 billion), three-fourths of which is to be used to alter models and modernize production plants.

The remaining one-fourth, Mr. Sasaki said, will be invested by domestic makers to improve the supply of auto parts such as engines and trans-axles to the three largest U.S. firms, General Motors, Ford Motor and Chrysler.

The ministry declined to comment whether Mr. Sasaki plans to talk with President Carter, who arrives in Tokyo Wednesday to attend the memorial service for the late Premier Masayoshi Ohira.

A Japanese report, however, quoted Mr. Carter as saying yesterday in Plains, Ga., that he will negotiate with Japanese government leaders on Japan's high level of automobile exports to the U.S. market.

Japanese sales are projected to reach 2.5 million cars and trucks this year. Last year, Japan exported some 2.05 million cars to the United States. As of May this year, Japanese makers held 23.3 percent of the U.S. market.

# Japan Vehicle Imports

TOKYO, July 7 (Reuters) — Sales of imported motor vehicles in Japan fell a sharp 33.3 percent in June, to 3,800 from 5,700 a year earlier, the Japan Automobile Importers Association said today.

# INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

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- Investigating and recommending new products for manufacture of the European plant in France,
- Creating a marketing organization throughout Europe.

This is a new appointment based in France, reporting directly to the general manager, European operations, offering a suitable candidate on excellent opportunity for growth to top management.

Training in USA will be necessary.

Company car and fringe benefits.

Applications in English with CV + photo included will be handled in confidence and should be addressed to:

**G. M. Europe**  
**GET-ROBERTSHAW**  
BP 236 51058 Reims Cedex.

For its European Headquarters, based in PARIS, a major Hospital Supply Multinational Company is seeking

## AREA SALES MANAGER

Responsible for south Europe, Middle East and French Africa.

Reporting to the Director of Marketing Europe, the job will entail:

- Development of actual and new markets through dealers,
- monitoring dealer budgets and plans,
- providing marketing tools and services to dealers.

We are looking for a candidate with:

- a good experience of the hospital industry and dealer development,
- an excellent command of English and French (other languages a plus).

Travel may be up to 70 %.

Send resume and salary expectations under BM/20 to our Consultant

**COGEPLAN SELECTION**  
Tour de Lyon - 185, rue de Bercy - 75012 PARIS

## COGEPLAN

## ENGLISH SPEAKING STAFF

For support of drilling operations offshore Ravenna

**We need**

- 1 ACCOUNTANT, experienced in cost-accounting and -reporting, cost control and budgeting. International experience preferred but not mandatory.
- 1 PURCHASER, preferably familiar with allfield equipment, definitely with a good knowledge of the services rendered by Italian companies as well as being experienced in freight forwarding and customs declaration procedures.
- 1 PERSONNEL MAN to assist management in maintaining full crew on the drilling rig, coordinate crew changes, training, welfare and payroll reporting.

A good knowledge of English is a definite requirement for all of the above positions.

**We offer:**

- Only temporary employment (1-2 years) starting no later than September 1, 1980, in Ravenna.
- Compensation with very attractive salaries.
- Friendly working conditions.

Please send in English your application/work resume in an envelope marked "Maersk - Staff" to:

**CORVETTA S.r.l.**  
Agenzia Marittima - Spedizioni  
Centro Commerciale "S. Biagio"  
Via Faentina 7 - 48100 RAVENNA

CORVETTA S.r.l. is entering into an extensive service contract with the Danish drilling contractor MAERSK DRILLING and we therefore need to increase the number of our staff for the duration of the Italian operation of the client's drilling rig, the "MAERSK ENDURER"

## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

### MAJOR EAST COAST CITY

### Upper \$30's to start

We are a recently founded, privately funded group, dedicated to attracting foreign investment to our city. We seek a multi-lingual executive to 1) create a program after careful market analysis, 2) administer the program, and 3) sell the idea in person to overseas corporations and individual investors.

The person selected for this highly challenging and influential post must be bright, self-motivated, well-educated, and hold a proven track record of interaction with foreign business principals.

For prompt totally confidential interview, send resume and salary history to:

**CONSULTANTS**  
P.O. Box 2124-I  
Philadelphia, PA 19103

## ADVERTISING SALES PERSON

Highly experience advertising space sales person required for major American publications based in Paris, extensive travel.

Write to Box D 1,606,  
Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly, Cedex, France.

## INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL COMPANY

based in Paris  
has immediate opening for a

## EUROBOND TRADER

The candidate should have a solid experience in Euromarket techniques and be fluent in English. Additional languages are definitely a plus.

Write: Box D 1,603, International Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Effectiveness is what you're looking for. In a top executive, in the advertising medium that will help you find him. And effectiveness is what you'll get in the International Herald Tribune. Because it is read by executives and professionals throughout Europe and the Middle East.

- Over three-quarters of all our readers are in professional or managerial positions.
- 81% are university graduates or have obtained recognized professional qualifications.
- International Herald Tribune readers are willing to relocate. Over 70% currently reside outside their own country.

**European Gold Markets**  
July 7, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	447.50	447.50	447.50
Paris (12.50)	447.50	447.50	447.50
Official markets and other prices for Zurich, London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich, U.S. dollars per ounce.			

	27 Aug. 80	28 Nov. 80	Options
600	24.00-24.00	24.00-24.00	24.00
800	24.00-24.00	24.00-24.00	24.00
1000	24.00-24.00	24.00-24.00	24.00
1200	24.00-24.00	24.00-24.00	24.00
1400	24.00-24.00	24.00-24.00	24.00
1600	24.00-24.00	24.00-24.00	24.00
1800	24.00-24.00	24.00-24.00	24.00
2000	24.00-24.00	24.00-24.00	24.00
2200	24.00-24.00	24.00-24.00	24.00
2400	24.00-24.00	24.00-24.00	24.00
2600	24.00-24.00	24.00-24.00	24.00
2800	24.00-24.00	24.00-24.00	24.00
3000	24.00-24.00	24.00-24.00	24.00
3200	24.00-24.00	24.00-24.00	24.00
3400	24.00-24.00	24.00-24.00	24.00
3600	24.00-24.00	24.00-24.00	24.00
3800	24.00-24.00	24.00-24.00	24.00
4000	24.00-24.00	24.00-24.00	24.00
4200	24.00-24.00	24.00-24.00	24.00
4400	24.00-24.00	24.00-24.00	24.00
4600	24.00-24.00	24.00-24.00	24.00
4800	24.00-24.00	24.00-24.00	24.00
5000	24.00-24.00	24.00-24.00	24.00

Trading hours 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Per ounce. Gold futures 440.00-440.00

**Valeurs White Weld S.A.**  
1, Quai de Mont-Blanc  
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland  
Tel. 310251 - Telex 28305







Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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June, 1980

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3618397/3602421. Tel.: 67993/67994, fax: 67993/67994. Ave. New York 10022. (Tel.: 212-757-3890).

ISAB: Dan Ehrlich, 23 Massada Street, Box 11297, Tel Aviv, Tel. 62983/62984, fax: 6376. FRANCE & OTHER COUNTRIES: 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92091 Neuilly. Tel.: 747-12-63. Telex: 612632.

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## Coffee, Tea or Talk?

I'm certain that there must be passengers aboard our airlines who are grateful for all the new safety equipment on how the pilot of the plane is faring. But I've yet to meet one. Most of us still believe that "Truth in Flying" is for the birds.

## Comeback Trail

How did an actress who had seemingly "disappeared" make such a startling comeback? "The whole thing started with a film I did for public television in 1978 called 'Verna: U.S.O. Girl,'" she said here recently. "Sissy Spacek had already been cast in the title role, and she knew me from a film we did together called 'Welcome to L.A.' She knew I could sing, and she told the director, Ronald Maxwell, that she wanted me for the part of the cynical older singer, Maureen." ... said that George

## **After 8 Years in the Wilderness Shedding** **'Hot Lips' Image, Actress Starts New** **Chapter With 4 Films This Year**

**Sally Kellerman with Jodie Foster in "Foxes"**

### 'Living That Research'

The tall, angular actress said that of her four movies of 1980, the one she identified with most was "Foxes," "because I've been living that research." She explained that many of her scenes with Jodie Foster reminded her of real life scenes with her adopted 14-year-old daughter, Claire. "Claire is more advanced for her

Thanks to Dr. Leo Wolman, the quick lunch may never be the same. The New York psychiatrist has put it under a microscope, so to speak, studying 3,000 patrons gobbling up goodies at various Chock Full O' Nuts eateries in a bid to learn the difference between hot dog aficionados and hamburger nosers. His conclusions, reported in *Omni* magazine: "Hot dog eaters tend to be outgoing, aggressive, ambitious extraverts." Burgers, he says, attract "quieter, introverted, more conservative types." And — "people who eat hot dogs usually crap it and go.

Kathy June Hindman, a blonde from Atlanta is Miss Tall International. Year-old Miss Hindman title at Long Beach, Calif. other contestants.

—SAMUEL R.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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